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WHOLE No. 2277

CUBA AND ITS SUGAR

ITHACA, N. Y., April 25.—President J. G. Schurmann spoke last night before the students of Cornell University in Liberty Hall on the Cuban situation. His recent return from the island where he spent two weeks, enabled him to make the subject one of particular interest. After review of the general condition of the people, he touched directly upon the live question of the Cuban opposition to the Platt amendment. He said in part:

"It is the revolutionary army and its supporters who are represented in the constitutional convention. That body is more radical than the Cuban people as a whole. If it hesitates to adopt the Platt amendment, the people who own property on the island would not. They feel that the Platt amendment is indispensable to the peace and protection of the island, and the prosperity of its people. Still I think that great consideration should be shown for the men who won Cuban independence, and after all, the constitutional convention is the only organized body authorized to express Cuban sentiment and opinion. I had the honor week before last of conferring with two large delegations from the convention, in which were included all of the members of the committee now at Washington. Their complaint was three-fold—they objected to the manner in which the Platt amendment was forced upon them; secondly, they criticized it as a limitation of the sovereign rights of Cuba; thirdly, they deplored the omission of a clause providing for freer commercial relations between Cuba and the United States. The first objection which is a matter of form rather than of substance, is now irremediable, and we need not discuss its merits. I believe the second objection rests on a misapprehension, which President McKinley will, in all probability, be able to remove in a conference with the committee, for the Platt amendment, while continuing the historical policy of the United States toward Cuba, may be fairly described as a guarantee of the independence of Cuba and the formation of the means necessary to protect it, both against foreign invasion and domestic disorder. The third objection will, in my judgment, prove the hardest to overcome."

"But the convention is not in a way of success when they propose a lower duty on sugar as a quid pro quo for their acceptance of the Platt amendment, which is quite as advantageous to Cuba as to the United States. Let them, on the contrary, accept the Platt amendment, which, in substance, is indispensable to Cuba as it is expedient for the United States, and let them appeal to the great heart of the American people to furnish a market, with proper protection for home industries, to the exports of their neighboring sister Republic, which has suffered under, agonies in its struggles for freedom, and whose prosperity is bound up with the prosperity of the United States, and I believe they will win the case. The Cuban problem is at the bottom an economic and financial one. And the United States has the control of it in its own hands. There are two measures, by the enactment of which, Congress might win the heart of Cuba. One is the reduction of the duty on sugar. The other is a loan at a low rate of interest of some \$15,000,000 for the payment of soldiers honorably discharged from the Cuban armies. Would not both in the long run be investments for us? Neither in Cuba nor in the United States do the people desire annexation at present. Let us add the Cubans to set up their own Republic. With the establishment of a Republic under the guarantees of the Platt amendment, with a consequent influx of capital, which is now generally needed, and with a market for sugar in the United States, the island of Cuba would become one of the richest and happiest communities in the world."

BRITISH COLUMBIA ORIGIN.

It is Over a \$5,000,000 Railroad Subsidy Measure.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 24.—British Columbia is again in the throes of a political crisis brought about by the Government's bill to borrow \$5,000,000 to subsidize railways in the province. Many of the Government supporters wanted it explicitly stated that the subsidy for a line from the coast to Midway should be given to a company independent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Government bill leaves it to the Government to say who the subsidy shall be given to, their object being to make the best bargain possible. Joe Martin is supporting the Government bill, and is being followed by Brown, McInnes and Stables of the opposition party, while Martin's lieutenant, Smith Curtis of Rossland, has deserted the opposition for the stand taken by his former leader. He walked out of the opposition caucus last night. On the other hand, Helmsken and McPhillips of Victoria and Carden of Vancouver have openly come out in opposition to the Government's policy, which they formerly supported, and tomorrow Helmsken will move a want of confidence resolution, favoring the construction of the Coast-Kootenay Railway by an independent company. This will show how the house stands on the question. With the support of the three members of the opposition it is expected that the Government can carry the bill.

The Eastern weather bureau predicts that the floods will increase and that the Ohio river will rise to a great height. The river cities have been warned.



ARRANGING FOR THE GRAND JURY.



FEDERAL SUPREME COURT'S RULING ON HAWAII APPEALS

On Monday the Supreme Court of the United States promulgated a rule attaching the Territory of Hawaii to the Ninth Circuit. That is to say, the Territory is by this rule linked to the judicial system of the United States for purposes of appeal. Its relation in this respect is the same as that of Alaska, which likewise belongs to the Ninth Circuit.

The occasion for this rule was the application of one of the parties to an admiralty case in Hawaii for admission to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States of an appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

For such an appeal the new rule of the Supreme Court opens the way. The rule was promulgated under authority of the Act of 1891, which created the Circuit Courts of Appeal and gave to them jurisdiction in appeals from the Supreme Courts of Territories, and power to assign the Territories to the several judicial circuits of the United States.

But this rule of the Supreme Court apparently runs counter to the Act of April 30, 1900, establishing the Territory of Hawaii. The judiciary section of that law made no provisions for appeal from the Supreme Court of Hawaii to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States; and it provided that cases pending at the organization of the Territory should be carried on to final judgment in the Territorial Hawaiian courts.

Some newspapers and some lawyers seem disposed to discover in this rule of the Supreme Court a principle indicating its future decisions in the Porto Rico and Philippine cases, as affecting the general question of constitutional self-extension. One of our contemporaries in New York went so far as to announce in large type that the "decision," means that "Hawaii is a part of the United States;" that is to say that the Constitution extends itself over that territory.

But there was no need of such a "decision" and the rule or order of the court therefore has no such significance. Congress has already legislated the Constitution into Hawaii. The act organizing the Territory extended the American Constitution over it and made its citizens citizens of the United States.

The rule of the Supreme Court has an altogether different significance. During the debate upon the Cullom bill no other question received so much attention as that of the status of the Hawaiian courts. The original bill made them independent and gave them the same ultimate jurisdiction as belongs to State courts. This proposal was discussed for days. Several Senators, particularly Senator Spooner, attacked the proposal. The importance of the question and the merit of the argument may be seen in the first colloquy on the subject between Mr. Spooner and Mr. Cullom on February 12, 1900:

Laborer Swindler Arrested.
KINGSTON, April 25.—Frank Fuller and Thomas Smith, Americans, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having false contracts here with Jamaican laborers to work in Cuba. Fuller and Smith exacted passage money from each laborer with whom they made contracts.

Countess Germaine Vanseur, who is famous, recently created a sensation by suddenly appearing at a dinner given by President Loubet in Paris and abducting him of breath of promise.

Mr. Spooner—Is any appeal provided by this bill from any judgment of the Supreme Court?

Mr. Cullom—Of the Territory?

Mr. Spooner—Yes.

Mr. Cullom—None, whatever.

Mr. Spooner—That is peculiar, is it not?

Mr. Cullom—It is peculiar to that country. It does not exist in our Territories, either in Arizona or anywhere else. There we have an appeal. But the theory of this bill is that they have a Supreme Court, a Circuit Court and other inferior courts, and there are appeals from one to another of the Territorial courts, and these judges, either of the Circuit or Supreme Court, have nothing to do with decisions on other statutes than those local to the islands. They exist just as in a State.

Mr. Spooner—The trouble is that Hawaii is not a State.

Mr. Cullom—No, it is not a State.

Mr. Spooner—It seems to me, if the Senator will permit me to make the observation, that the difficulty is we are dealing with this as a Territory and the same time as an independent Government.

After a thorough discussion, covering several days, of the distinction between Constitutional courts, such as Mr. Spooner held that Congress cannot erect, and legislative courts, such as it can create and has created in all of the Territories, Mr. Teller offered and Mr. Cullom accepted, and the Senate adopted on March 1, an amendment conferring on the United States District Court in Hawaii, in addition to its ordinary jurisdiction, jurisdiction of all cases cognizable in a Circuit Court of the United States, with power to issue writs on errors and appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States in its Ninth Judicial District.

The House amendment to or substitute for the Spooner bill provided for the union of Territorial and Federal jurisdiction in the Hawaiian courts, with appeal from the Supreme Circuit of Hawaii to the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States.

After the final conference on April 25, the House yielded in this respect and agreed to amendments separating the Territorial from the Federal jurisdiction and striking out the provision for appeal from the Supreme Court of Hawaii to the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States at San Francisco. And in that form the bill became a law.

Probably the rule which the Supreme Court has just promulgated does not contemplate a wholesale reversal of the action of Congress in giving final jurisdiction in cases of local law, but proceeds from the circumstances that the case of the Wilder Steamship Company against Hind, Spreckels and others is an admiralty case; the Constitution of the United States specifically providing, in Section 2 of Article 3, that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to "all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction."—New York Sun.

Lopes May Yield.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25.—Senator Sixto Lopes has informed his friends here that he is going home and that if he finds press reports true as to a general submission to American sovereignty, he will acquiesce and join Aguirre in working for a peaceful acceptance of the rule. He said he will make one more speech, in San Francisco, before sailing, and expects to reach Manila in July.

Eight thousand French and 4,000 Germans have gathered at Pao-tung-fu for a new expedition.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Dr. Tanner, the Irish leader, is dead. The New York Legislature has passed a bill that is again flowing from Vesuvius. Ada Rehan is ill with nervous prostration.

It is said that Corea will negotiate for a loan from France.

Count Tolstol is planning a new novel with a moral lesson.

The steamer Comox is aground eighty miles from Vancouver.

An original Schubert composition manuscript has been found.

Telephone officials are encouraging the proposed telephone combine.

Six freight cars were smashed in a wreck near Santa Barbara last week.

Active work is being done in Washington for the Philippine tariff schedule.

It is said that the navigation season will not open on the Yukon until May 25.

The town of Keswick, Cal., had a narrow escape from a serious fire last week.

Gordon Paddock of New York has been nominated for Secretary of Legation at Seoul.

Chinese rebels have destroyed a great portion of the Manchurian railway recently.

A bill that all women who own property in the State and pay taxes thereon, may cast a vote.

An Indiana farmer was robbed of \$5,000 and tortured nearly to death recently by burglars.

Frost has been adding damage to rain in the Southern States and floods are now threatened.

Burlington stockholders will vote on a project to accept the control of the Great Northern.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have become reconciled and are now together in London.

An operation in which stitches in the heart were taken resulted successfully in St. Louis last week.

Santa Barbara had four days of gay holiday last week on the occasion of the Native Son celebration.

Minister Wu has sent an important memorial to the Imperial Government, pleading for Chinese reform.

Percy Rockefeller was married to Miss Isabel Goodrich Stillman April 22. The bridegroom is worth \$50,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Herron at a lecture in Brooklyn severely denounced present Christianity. He may be tried for heresy.

Fanchon Thompson, the London actress, is to take the place of Alice Neilson with Frank Perley's company.

An attempt was made to kill a prisoner in a Denver jail by poisoning a piece of cheese which was a part of his lunch.

A chicken flew against a loaded gun in Butte, Mont., last week, discharging the gun and killing a little boy instantly.

Winnet, Connecticut, is threatened with great damage, a lake 100 feet above the town being on the verge of an overflow.

A company of Punjai Infantry were forced to retreat by Boxers in an attack made recently near Fu Wing. Great loss of life was suffered.

Lord Kitchener reported on April 22 that since April 12 the British commanders had taken 21 prisoners and 100,000 rounds of small ammunition.

It has recently been discovered that Filipinos who refused to join the rebel forces have been burned to death by the secret societies of the insurgents.

On April 21 it was discovered that the defaulting officers of the Vancouver First National Bank had committed suicide together, their bodies being found some distance from the city, both shot through the heart. Great excitement prevails.

Because an employee remains in the employ of the company when he well knows that a risk is assumed by so doing, does not relieve the employer of the responsibility if accidents occur. This is the gist of an opinion handed down by the United States Court of Appeals in the case of the Southern Pacific Company, plaintiff in error, against Katie Yeargin, an administratrix of the estate of T. J. Yeargin, deceased. In a similar case the same court holds that "when there is a comparatively safe and a more dangerous way known to a servant, by means of which he may discharge his duty, it is negligence for him to select the more dangerous method, and he thereby assumes the risk of the injury which its use entails."

Vice President Roosevelt has become a Mason.

Chief of Police Kiple of Chicago has resigned.

A mutiny of Irish troops is reported from London.

Plans are on foot for a gigantic ship-building combine.

Bresel, the assassin of King Humbert, is said to be insane.

Callahan is now on trial at Omaha for the Cudahy kidnapping.

Six persons perished on New Year's day in the Nome storm.

The New York tax rate this year is the lowest for many years.

The Kaiser in a recent address to students made a plea for national ideals.

The famous "Humbug" mine in Utah has been sold for \$20,000 each.

The "mosquito fleet" arrived at Cavite, Philippine Islands, on April 24.

Boer agents are charged with infecting horses destined for South Africa.

It is said that the shortage of the Vancouver bank may not exceed \$10,000.

The Kaiser in a recent address to students made a plea for national ideals.

Spreading rails caused a wreck at Dayton, Ohio, in which two men were killed.

Dr. H. S. Pelton of Oakland is reported to have perished in the Alaskan blizzard.

Zanardelli, the Italian Premier, is to arbitrate in the Genoa dock laborers' strike.

Ysobel Haskins, the actress, is now married to W. W. Price, the New York broker.

Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay held conference on April 24 at Washington.

Credit is given Japan for her firm stand against Russia in the Manchurian matter.

J. Pierpont Morgan has sold a big block of United States Steel stock (\$2,000,000) in London.

A Portland electrician in a bad temper drew a pistol and shot down two of his workmen.

The opera house at Dallas, Texas, costing \$150,000, is probably a total loss from fire.

Brutal outrages are reported in the conduct of the British towards Boer prisoners.

It is rumored that the big Chicago and Northwestern line may lease the Southern Pacific.

The latest telegraphic reports state that an early surrender of Filipino insurgents is expected.

Lincoln's remains were removed to Springfield, to their final resting place, on April 24.

Secrecy is still maintained in regard to the Shamrock, which is kept covered with canvas.

A suspect is being held in Alabama on his resemblance to Dunham, the California murderer.

It is reported that Princess Hatzfeldt may sue the Huntington estate for extensive claims.

Minister Conger is credited with stating that he believed missionaries guilty of looting.

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas has been offered \$700,000 for oil lands that cost a tenth as much.

Joe Wolfson, the New Orleans bank-wrecker, has been pardoned by President McKinley.

Alfred Vanderbilt recently searched for five minutes for a penny which he dropped in a saloon.

Cleo de Morda, a dancer, threatens to sue the Belknap King for failing to keep his financial promise.

The steamer Flamingo burned to the water's edge at Seattle on the 24th inst. Incendiaries are suspected.

John I. Sabir of San Francisco will succeed John M. Clark as president of the Chicago Telephone Company.

It is reported that there is dissension in the British Cabinet and that the Salisbury Ministry may be upset.

Edson Sturgeon, who has been married to four wives in ten years, is now in the Tacoma jail for bigamy.

John I. Sabir, at the head of the proposed telephone combine, says that telephone rates may be cut in Chicago.

A violent dust storm, followed by heavy rain, swept through Monday on April 24, killing twelve people and working great destruction.

MOVING ON THE CHINESE

BERLIN, April 25.—The Lokal Anzeiger's special correspondent, cabling from Cheng Ting, near Pao-tung-fu, says: "The German and French expedition is approaching the front of the Chinese army, which is apparently 25,000 strong, and well entrenched in their positions. The Germans marched over difficult mountain passes to the gate of the great wall at Niang Tui Kan. The enemy appears indisposed to offer resistance and its retreat behind the great wall is expected."

PEKING, April 23.—Many applications have been made to Mr. Rockhill and General Chaffee by Chinese of all degrees for the retention in China of the American troops until the general withdrawal of the troops of the powers. Many of those who are making this request think the withdrawal of the Americans will make the others remain longer. There are also people who do not desire to see any of the soldiers go, fearing anarchy and an uprising against foreigners.

Field Marshal von Waldersee has made an application that the gate of the Forbidden City be guarded by German troops after the departure of the Americans. General Chaffee has replied that American soldiers will continue to guard the gate. At this the Germans are indignant, saying this impugns their honesty, and that if the United States desires to do her share of policing the city she should leave behind enough troops for that purpose; that merely a few men belonging to the legation guards should control the gate, which will be within the American quarters, cannot be allowed. If General Chaffee persists in this course diplomatic representations will be made in the matter.

The ministers of the foreign powers are meeting today. They do not at present show a disposition to reduce the claims, which many think to be extremely reasonable.

Mark Twain, in recently declining a dinner invitation, admitted that he has overtaxed his strength with work.

George Phillips of Chicago is said to have cleaned up three-quarters of a million dollars in the recent big corn deal.

The commission of five delegates from Cuba arrived at Washington on April 24 and met Secretary of War Root on the 25th.

Four priests, seven sisters and more than a hundred children were massacred by Brazilian Indians in Maragnone, Brazil.

General Wood says the Cubans are ready to accept the American plans and that there is no need to fear trouble in Cuba.

It is reported that the Czar has signed a decree expelling Count Tolstol from Russia, and that the decree has been served.

Dr. Joseph Muir, the American Consul at Stockholm, while crossing the Atlantic recently, was fleeced of \$10,000 by sharpers.

Justice Gaylor of Brooklyn has refused to attend Professor Herrin's dinner for the reason that the professor publicly criticized him.

The general land office has decided that the Oregon Short Line shall have its right of way, against the Clark interests of Nevada.

An attempt was made to prevent the execution of Black Jack Ketchum at Clayton, N. M., by means of a forged telegram from Governor Otero.

The Southern Pacific has given an order for 500 tank cars for the oil traffic. All registration and other fees required of Stanford graduates are to be abolished.

An English force recently defeated the Emirs after heavy fighting in Northern Nigeria. The Emirs were wounded and the defeat was a blow to their pursuit.

Black Jack, the Denver desperado, has been granted a further lease of life by the President. He was to have been hung April 19. He has killed fifty women and children.

The report from Chicago that plow manufacturers have formed a \$50,000,000 trust is only partly correct. The plan is to consolidate every branch of the farm machinery trade.

Late advice states that the recent expedition from Peking marched to the great wall without resistance. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang guarantee the safety of foreigners if the troops are withdrawn.

"Squealing Charley," the Ukiah Indian who has at various times been shot, stabbed and burned at the stake, was drowned last week by being thrown into a lake by another Indian with whom he had quarreled.

The Union League Club of New York, which was so prominent in the work of freeing the slaves, voted on a proposition to dispense with negro servants and put white ones in their places. Ex-Congressman John S. Wise led the fight for the negroes and won by a vote of three to one.

A special from Morris, Ill., says: An attempt to obtain \$200 by a threatening letter, was frustrated last night by Sheriff Johnson and his deputies. S. D. Holerman of Brianna township, a wealthy farmer, was the intended victim. At the appointed hour and place the officers accosted themselves and placed a dummy package in lieu of the money. The writer of the letter secured the package and in an attempt to escape was seriously wounded and his home as in Indiana. He is about 60 years of age.

It is said that a confidential friend of Minister Conger said that Conger felt obliged to decline the nomination for Governor of Iowa, because he had no desire to permanently retire from the work which will still be necessary before the Chinese question is finally settled.

THE LEGISLATURE IS NOW PAU.

Closing Hours in the Senate.

Be it resolved, by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, the House concurring therein:

Whereas, the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii did make due charge to a committee of Senators who called upon him on official business, on Friday, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1901, that members of this Legislature had accepted sums of money in exchange for their vote, or promise of sums of money for votes to be cast; and Whereas, such statements constitute a gross slander upon the members of this Legislature, which should be proven at once, if true; and,

Whereas, the several Houses of this Legislature are the judges of the qualifications and disabilities of their members; therefore be it Resolved, That a committee consisting of one member of the Senate, to be appointed by the President thereof, and two members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, be chosen to act at once, wait upon the Governor and demand any proofs in his possession of the truth of his charges; and be it further

Resolved, That, in the name of truth and decency, the Governor be requested to extend this session for a term sufficient to permit the House of this Legislature to investigate these charges, which have now become a matter of common notoriety through the Governor's reiterated of the same to a committee of citizens and to reporters for the newspapers of this Territory.

(Signed) DAVID KAHUHA,
Senator of Third District.

Certificate signed by S. E. Kalue, President Senate, and S. E. Meheula.

To the Hon. S. E. Kalue, President of the Senate:

Sir: The concurrent resolution of the Legislature relating to a conversation between myself and a committee of the Senate on the subject of bribery in the Legislature and asking for an extension of this session of the Legislature for a term sufficient for an investigation of these charges by the Legislature has been delivered to me by a joint committee.

In answer I would say that I made no charge "that members of the Legislature had accepted sums of money in exchange for their votes, or promises of sums of money for votes to be cast."

What I did say was that I had information of a character that I could not ignore; that bribery, if members were going on in the Legislature, and I demanded such information sufficient grounds for refusing an extension of this session.

General charges of bribery of members of the Legislature have been freely made in the local newspapers from time to time from an early period of this session, and a charge of the existence of a corrupting legislation was made some weeks ago on the floor of the Senate; yet the Legislature has shown no disposition to investigate such charges.

I am therefore unable to feel any encouragement that an extension of the present session would result in a bona fide investigation of the matter.

The Government is investigating these reports and will endeavor to expose and punish the offenders if legal evidence can be obtained.

(Signed) S. B. DOLE.

At precisely ten minutes to 12 o'clock last night Governor Dole completed his labors in connection with the Legislature, and the last of the twenty-nine bills which were sent to him by that august body for signature. Shortly after 11 o'clock he sent his last message to the Senate and also to the House, which told of the bills that he had signed during the evening, and then waited for something new. Upon hearing that the Senate had adjourned for the night, Governor Dole promptly closed up his desk and went home. Secretary of the Territory Cooper and Secretary Hawes were with him and assisted in going through the bills and preparing his reports. Ex-Superintendent of Public Works McCandless, ex-Treasurer T. F. Lansing and ex-Land Commissioner J. F. Brown were also among the last persons to depart.

As far as the Governor is concerned the sixtieth day of the Legislature ended at midnight, although the House and Senate disagree with him and will hold a session today. All matters transacted by the Legislature from now on will be regarded by the Governor as illegal.

The closing scenes around the executive chamber of the first Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, were significant in that that body failed to give the Governor much matter in the way of bills to consider, the bulk of their transactions being confined mostly to resolutions of censure and re-emptory demands upon him to furnish certain documents under the control of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory.

The scene in and about the Capitol building was reminiscent of the election night in November last. The corridors were filled with men and women; the verandas were crowded with persons eager to catch a glimpse of the lawmakers in action; while the spectators' gallery in the House was thronged with visitors. Lobbyists were met in every nook and corner, generally in the act of buttonholing a representative or a Senator. Anxious faces of those who relied on the passage and approval of certain bills, were frequently seen, and they busied themselves with watching the Governor's office, the Senate and House chambers. Many eager inquiries were directed to Secretary Cooper as to the fate of certain bills. Lawyers were constantly sitting in and out of the building—the real framers of the laws which came out of the Legislature much the worse for palaver. Throughout the evening there was a feverish anxiety noted in the crowd, and the

fate of the County bill and that providing a pension for the Queen were the cause of much solicitude.

Today will witness the anomalous feature of a Legislature which is nothing of the past, performing public duties which are illegal and with ut any force whatsoever.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

The last day of the session the Senate wasted in talk, as was expected and predicted by the Advertiser. During the day only two things—both foolish—were accomplished; namely, the passing by a strictly party vote, of the Liliuokalani \$250,000 pension bill, which was provided for the approval of Congress, will keep that lady out of her claimed rights for many years to come. The Republicans expressed sympathy for the ex-Queen, and desired to do something practical for her by passing a resolution that the matter be considered with the appropriation bill, and that she be allowed a pension of \$500 a month. But the bill passed by a strictly party vote of 9 to 6. The other foolish thing insisted upon by the Home Rulers, was the passing of the Kanuha resolution, censuring the Governor, and demanding that he prove his charges of bribery.

A message from the Governor, received appointing Fred Macfarlane, A. N. Kepoikal, Lorin Andrews, Arthur C. Lovelkin and Joseph G. Pratt as commissioners under the fire claims bill.

The Senate opened with the reading of a communication from Secretary Cooper, to the effect that the Governor had signed "An Act to amend section 1, Act 22, of the laws of 1896, relating to gross cheat."

Following this the clerk read a communication from the House, announcing that Senate Bill 63 had passed the House with certain amendments. The bill relates to homesteads and house-holders. One of the House amendments changed the word "person" to citizen. The Senate refused to concur in this, while all the other amendments were agreed to. The change of the word deprives foreigners of the right to homestead. The chair appointed Senator Achil Kalaaukalan and White a committee to confer with the House committee to adjust the matter.

The debate of the day was over the House bill appropriating \$250,000 as a gift to ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Senator Carter spoke sympathetically of the ex-Queen, and desired to do something for her. He deplored the prejudice against him exhibited because he came of a missionary family. "I can't help it if I am the rattion crop of missionary," he exclaimed. He was in favor of a resolution which could be considered with the appropriation bill, which would provide a suitable yearly pension for the former sovereign.

Senator Achil spoke in the same vein, expressing in a touching manner his heartfelt sympathy for the fallen monarch. "But," he said, "if we pass this bill it will be handed to her. There is not enough money coming into the treasury that is inappropriate, to pay her. The matter will have to be referred to Congress, and she will be out of the money for a year at best." He was therefore in favor of a regular pension.

Senator Kalaaukalan spoke of the wrongs of the Queen, and was surprised that there should be any opposition. He said: "After being deposed by the party represented by the Senators who have expressed so much sympathy for her, the least they can do is to vote for this slight recompense. The Queen had petitioned Congress for help, and Congress had referred the matter back to Hawaii for consideration, and this bill was the result." He therefore moved that the bill pass.

Brown—"It is an old saying that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. If we put a pension for the ex-Queen into the appropriation bill she can get \$500 a month. She cannot have that and this lump sum both. I feel that, under this bill, she will never receive any money, and if she does not, it will not be the fault of the Republicans."

The vote to lay upon the table was lost, and the bill passed by a strictly party vote of 9 to 6.

A communication from Secretary Cooper announced the receipt by the Governor of the action by the Senate concerning his appointments.

Senator Carter moved that the bill be set for third reading on May 2, thus indicating that the Independents propose continuing the session for three days. The Senate then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session a message was received from the Governor, making appointments of the commissioners under the fire claims bill. The Governor's message is as follows:

To the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii:

In accordance with a bill passed by the Legislature of the Territory, entitled, "An Act to provide for the ascertainment and payment of all the claims which may be made by persons whose property was destroyed in the years A. D. 1899 and 1900 under orders of the Board of Health, authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of five disinterested and competent citizens of the Territory of Hawaii, of whom at least one shall be an attorney of the Supreme Court, to hear and investigate all such claims; I hereby submit the following names for your consideration: Fred Macfarlane, Lovelkin, Lorin Andrews, Joseph G. Pratt.

SANFORD B. DOLE
Executive Chamber, April 30, 1901.

The Governor's message was set for consideration at 7:30 p. m.

12 o'clock, and if the commissioners were not confirmed the sufferers from the fire could not obtain redress for two years; and he submitted, that as both parties were pledged to afford the claimants relief, the majority could not ignore the responsibility to the people. They failed to acquiesce in the confirmation of the Governor's appointments. Senator Brown then very clearly stated the special qualifications of each of the appointees, eulogizing them in glowing terms. Mr. Brown was listened to attentively, for all seemed to feel the gravity of the situation, and it was evidently expected by the Republican Senators that the appointments would be turned down, for Mr. Brown exclaimed in closing: "If the majority fail to confirm these appointments it will be simply out of spite against the Governor, and if you do it will be hard to square it with the people."

Senator White moved, in turn, that F. W. Macfarlane, A. N. Kepoikal, J. G. Pratt and A. C. Lovelkin be confirmed. Each of these received the unanimous support of the Senate. A message from the Governor, appointing rose and delivered himself of a fiery speech, the bone of contention being the name of Lorin Andrews. Mr. Kalaaukalan had no objection to Mr. Andrews personally, but thought he should not be confirmed, as he already held one position under the government.

Senator Brown interrupted the member from Oahu, to explain that the Organic Act permitted a man to hold two positions if the combined salary did not exceed \$1,800 a year.

Senator Kalaaukalan then broke loose against the Governor, claiming that he had taken an unfair advantage; first, in appointing all Republicans, and second, in appointing four white men to one Hawaiian. It was the usual custom in such cases to appoint from both parties, but the Governor had absolutely ignored the Home Rule party and Hawaiians of dark skin. He would accept three white men to two Hawaiians, and had voted for Kepoikal, but he moved that the appointment of Lorin Andrews be turned down. Carried by a party vote.

A committee, comprising Senators Baldwin, Kalaaukalan, and others, were chosen to advise the Governor of the action of the Senate, and a recess of half an hour was taken to give the committee time to report.

At 10:10 o'clock the Senate reconvened, and the following communication from Secretary Cooper, read:

Edgar Cayless, Clerk of the Senate: Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of this date wherein you advise me that the Senate has this day confirmed the appointment of a commission of five citizens, as submitted by the Governor this day, with the exception of Lorin Andrews, Esq., which last named appointment, as a member of said commission, was rejected.

I have the honor to inform you that the matter has been submitted to the Governor for his consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, EDGAR CAYLESS, Secretary of the Territory.

Immediately after the reading of the Cooper communication the sergeant at arms announced a message from the Governor in which the name of F. J. Testa was substituted for that of Lorin Andrews. Mr. Testa was immediately confirmed, and the Senate took another recess to the call of the chair. There was an air of expectancy, and no one was inclined to adjourn.

The information developed that Mr. Testa had been offered the place in the morning, but was compelled to refuse because he had a fire claim. During the afternoon, however, he disposed of his claim between the Governor's first and second messages, and was therefore eligible for the position last evening.

At 11:15 o'clock the sergeant at arms again rapped, and announced a message from the Governor, which was delivered to President Kalue by A. G. Hawes Jr., the Governor's private secretary. It appears above.

The session closed with the introduction of a resolution by Senator Carter eulogistic of President S. E. Kalue, Secretary Edgar Cayless, Assistant Secretary Coney, and Interpreter Bush. Inconspicuous and complimentary as this resolution appeared on its face, it created a good-natured sword play, as the Independents feared the passing of the usual complimentary resolution would commit them to acquiescence in the close of the session, and acknowledgment that yesterday was the sixtieth day. Therefore, upon motion of Mr. White, the complimentary resolution of Senator Carter was voted down.

For the Republican Senators, Mr. C. Brown made a remarkable speech, considering the dissatisfaction he had heretofore expressed. He complimented the chair in glowing terms, and expressed his appreciation of the labors of the Senate. The motion to adjourn sine die was lost, and a motion to adjourn until today at 10:30 o'clock.

The Senate adjourned without doing anything with the Governor's message.

Only a few of the important actions of the Senate in its later moments was the reconsideration of the name of Dr. C. B. Cooper as a member of the Board of Health, and his unanimous confirmation by the Senate.

The House tries to Dismiss Governor Dole.

a correct count of the number of days of this session under the rule of the Organic Act makes this the sixtieth day is a very lame reason for not approving the resolution. The truth cannot be ignored. The Organic Act expressly excepts Sundays and holidays only. There can be no additional imperious exemption. Today is clearly the sixtieth and last day of this session."

Dickey said that he would like a few more days in which to consider the Appropriation bill, the non-passage of which was a disgrace to the House, tying up as it did public improvements for the next two years. He said, however, that it was impossible to get around the figures.

Prendergast, as on Monday, thought that the House could make sixty any number that it wanted to, and claimed that Washington's birthday was a holiday, because the State so acknowledged it.

Kellika, after struggling with a sum in mathematics on a scratch-pad, announced his result to the House, and said that he signed the report without thinking. His finding was that this was the sixtieth day, and the report was in error.

Robertson, as introducer of the resolution, showed the count of days, less Sundays, quoting the Organic Act's provision on that point. He showed what would occur if days on which the Houses did not meet were not to be counted, in case a Senate should decide to meet only every other day, while a House kept on in the usual way. The House would reach the sixtieth day when the Senate was only at day number thirty, and the Senate would exist alone and useless for a month.

On the vote the following favored declaring today the sixtieth day of the session: Aylett, Dickey, Ewaliko, Gillilan, Hoogs, Kelki, Kekaula, Kellika, Ku-maka, Mahala, Monarrat, Nallia, Robertson, Wilcox. Those voting for the fifty-ninth day proposition were Ahulili, Emmeluth, Kanlio, Kawahoa, Mahoe, Makainai, Mossman, Paele, Prendergast and Puuki.

The record of the proceedings that took place Monday night after Beckley declared the House adjourned, were ordered stricken from the minutes, Robertson contending that the members who were absent from duty had no right to complain of what had been done by those present and ready to do their duty by their constituents, adding that the absentees should be excluded from voting on the measure, as they had no personal knowledge of what they were voting about.

A bill relating to the compensation of pilots came down from the Senate and, instead of being read, Dickey's objections on the score of useless expense for printing.

A Senate bill licensing vendors of animals was unanimously rejected on first reading. The Senate holidays resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The holidays named were January 1, February 23, June 11 and 14, July 4, November 16, December 8 and Labor Day.

A general clearing up was indulged in during the noon recess, the members taking away the bills, notes, etc., that had accumulated during the session. Some may be framed, others kept for admiration or for jest. Nothing now remains in sight on the desk but the inkstands and mudslide bottles. In every case the penholders are missing.

Concurrent resolution 5 was by the action of the Judiciary Committee indefinitely postponed, the committee thinking that the additional judgeship already provided for would meet the exigencies of the case.

Senate bill 31, relating to petroleum, was passed by third reading. Senate bill relating to the punishing of receivers of stolen goods was passed. Senate bill relating to the redemption of property held in adverse possession within five years, was taken up. Beau Brummel Mossman objected to the bill, making the startling and interesting announcement that bills passed by this House relating to civil matters would be retroactive over bills previously introduced.

Robertson pointed out Mossman's error, and member had read the 25-year limit as twenty years. Robertson agreed that the eminent jurist from the Fifth District (Mossman) was correct in his idea from the 20-year standpoint, whereby, in the previous state, according to the Statute of Limitations, there was a period of five years to be bridged over. Robertson added that he was surprised that the Senate should have passed a bill making the period of limitation twenty-five years, when ten and in some cases five years is the time allowed by the Legislatures of most of the States.

Emmeluth, during the speech, was stealing, with catlike tread, between the Speaker and his desk, finally disappearing through the doorway with Delegate Wilcox.

Makekau said that the bill was introduced to prevent the politicians from taking law away from the poor native. Mossman then repeated his previous speech in the pride of being addressed as an eminent jurist.

The bill was indefinitely postponed on motion of Robertson.

Senate bill 30, providing for the Lahaina Seminary, Hawaii, was discussed. Emmeluth considered the terms of the trustees should be reduced to two and four years, moving that his amendment be adopted.

Makekau charged Emmeluth with attempting to kill the bill by introducing an amendment at the last moment. Emmeluth denied the allegation.

FOR OLD AGE

To the old, as to babies, the even balance of health is more important than anything else in the world. The possible health, in age, is not high and strong; it is only even.

There is no end, but death, to the trouble that comes of its loss.

It ought to be watched like a baby's.

Their future is short; but oh how it turns on comfort! on whether the wrinkles are wrinkles of pain or of long serene enjoyment!

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil—for very old and very young in different ways—is the food to secure this even condition of health.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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Joel Building, Fort Street.

Dr. Cooper's eleventh hour confirmation by the Senate was made at the request of Judge Humphreys, whose family physician he is.

(Continued on Page 6.)

SUPPORT!

Is needed by many People. We can supply you with most any article in the supporting line.

Just received a complete line of

Abdominal Supporters!

All grades and all sizes. Some People need a Bracer.

For these we would advise a pair of

of which we carry all sizes.

Shoulder Braces,

for girls, boys, ladies and gentlemen. of which we carry all sizes, for girls, boys, ladies and gentlemen.

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FORT STREET,

Between Hotel and King Sts.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Skin Lesions, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, LINCOLN AND MILDEN, ENGLAND. TRADE MARK—A BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worldwide imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Milden, Commence Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Ewa Plantation Co., The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waimoa Sugar Mill Co., The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THE LEGISLATURE IS NOW PAU.

(Continued from Page 6.)

not wish such charges investigated.

The motion was lost.

Makekau's motion to send the sergeant-at-arms to the Senate for the committee report on the matter, was carried.

Emmeluth: "Nobody knows better than I do that there is no report. Nobody knows better than I do that the members who voted this motion down are afraid of a report."

Robertson submitted that the Chair should send the sergeant-at-arms to make an official enquiry as a report was referred to in the resolution, and moved for a recess until 7.

A motion was made for adjournment. "It was the last day of the session, as claimed by the Governor, all work will be lost if the House adjourns until tomorrow."

Beckley amended the resolution to take a recess until 7:30 to a 10-minute recess until the sergeant-at-arms could report.

The sergeant-at-arms reported that the clerk of the Senate had told him that there was no report on the concurrent resolution, but the Senator Kanuha had sent up the resolution and was here present to speak for himself.

The Speaker asked the House's pleasure.

Emmeluth said that it was a plea of presumption for the House to ask the Senate for a report when the meaning was plain upon the face of the thing. The resolution was then adopted, all the Republicans except Keiki and Aylett being absent.

Emmeluth and Makainai were appointed a committee to act on the concurrent resolution.

Makainai asked to be excused, as he had too much work on hand. The excuse was granted and Mossman appointed.

A motion to go into recess until 7:30 was then lost.

Dickey carried the hour until eight, the same carrying. The outlook for a quorum seemed doubtful.

NIGHT SESSION.

The night session started without any attempt at reading work, and indeed no decided attention was given to any matter during the evening. A large crowd gathered and hung around for some time in expectation of amusement or excitement and found none. Frequent adjournments were taken and with the exception of the short fight over the Loan bill the session was almost informal.

Kellikoa wanted to take the stationery, etc., home and desire suggestions from Hooge and others that pictures, cuspidors and waste paper baskets be also taken as souvenirs, also raffling off the clock, the motion came to the ayes and noes being taken.

The motion was, for a wonder, lost. The bill providing that hack-drivers be compelled to speak English was passed over by a vote of 12-12.

House bill 108, the Plumbing bill, passed its third reading.

The report of the Committee on House Expenditure was read in full giving a detailed account bringing the total House expenditure to about \$25,000 out of the \$45,000 allotted for the Legislature.

Robertson compared the report with former Legislatures and stated that this was the greatest legislative expense bill in the history of the country.

A report from the special committee selected to interview the Governor regarding the bribery charges and extra session stated that the Governor had promised a reply in the course of the evening.

Senate bill 65, the Loan bill, was introduced by Emmeluth and an attempt was made to take it through.

Beckley demurred at taking up the measure, as there were only two hours left and it should be considered carefully.

Robertson then suggested reading it section by section.

Kaiho objected, he having no copy of the bill, and suggested placing it in the hands of a committee and awaiting their report.

Dickey: "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." That is, I think, what the matter with this House. I cannot understand any member facing his constituents without having done his utmost to pass this necessary measure for important improvements."

Mahoe said he didn't know about bill 65, but he did know about the provision in bill 66 for \$1,500,000 for Honolulu alone. He therefore said that it be referred to a committee.

A motion to refer the bill to a select committee was defeated carried by the Speaker. Dickey called for a rising vote, which confirmed the Chair's ruling.

A resolution asking that the data collected by the Taxation Committee be transferred for the use of further legislation, was carried.

A message from Secretary Cooper announced the signing of Act 16, fixing the territorial seal of 18, repealing obsolete laws; Act 19, amending section 20, chapter 5 of Session Laws of 1900, were also signed; also Dickey's income tax.

Beckley introduced a concurrent resolution to engross and send a memorial to President McKinley, to read as follows: House concurrent resolution No. 7, by F. W. Beckley:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be instructed to have engrossed, to sign and to forward the following address:

To the President of the United States: Sir: For and on behalf of the members of this, the First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, we extend to you, and through you to the people of the United States, most heartfelt and sincere greetings. Aloha nui ou.

The initial session of this Legislature is about to close by limitation. The Governor was requested and refused to extend the same through the thirty days additional permitted by the Organic Act, thereby preventing the completion of much needed legislation, to which his attention was called by a resolution embodying the request. A copy of this resolution and his answer thereto are attached to and made a part of this memorial.

We cannot allow to pass unchallenged the imputation of unfaithfulness to the high trust placed in us by our constituents, which is contained in the reply of the Governor. This is the first Legislature of these Islands elected under manhood suffrage and educational qualifications for electors. Heretofore the voting privilege has been limited to those of property qualifications. But by the liberality of the American people in the Organic Act, our rights as men were recognized. We do not wish to build up here class distinctions by preventing a majority of the people of the soil from taking an active part in the affairs of State. Under the present Government and the Republic this has not prevailed, the proof of this is need only to recite the fact that at the general election under the Republic in Hawaii, in 1898, the total number of votes passed was only about 2,000, while at the first Territorial election the voters numbered over 11,000, and such as 44 have the ex-

pression of votes was to bring to the Legislature a majority of members, who, however otherwise qualified, have but little experience in the details of the Legislature, and such as did have the experience were handicapped with a line of thought and action based on the restricted conditions of the past. This made doubly difficult the task of formulating plans for the legislation necessary to re-adjust the local conditions to the political changes which had come to the Islands. To these may be added that a majority of the legislators came to their duties prejudiced against the Governor on his record for the previous seven years. The Governor either utterly failed to comprehend the changes in Government contemplated by the terms of the Organic Act or ignored them in his message to the Legislature, proposing in their stead dual conditions, not only un-American in principle, but utterly un-American in fact, resulting in confusion of mind for the number of our membership. The Governor throughout the session now closing has stubbornly maintained an attitude of hostility to the Legislature. Its proceedings have been marred, and the temper of its members ruffled by a flat refusal on his part to yield to them information concerning the proceedings of his Executive Council, including its records, which contain legislation of that body during the period following the raising of the American flag on August 12th, 1898, much of which legislation was enacted in secret session and gave special privileges, exchanges of public lands, etc., detrimental to the future of this community, agreements of a character that would repudiate and trample upon the progressive spirit of our times. The combination of these circumstances, we submit, will readily account for the absence of substantial results in the work of the earlier part of the session.

The imputation that our labors have not been for the good of this country—our native land—we deny it. When in its wisdom, the Congress of the United States, with your approval, granted to our country and people the protection of the Constitution and took Hawaii into the Union, some of us were at first unwilling to accept it, for our fatherland was dear to us. As the full meaning of the change dawned on us, and we saw the consummation of that justice and equality for which we had striven through seven years of travail for that fatherland, was to be finally given us through the suffrage presented by the Organic Act, we rejoiced, became Americans, and turned our eyes to the fulfillment of the promises held out in the Constitution of the United States and to the application of the customs of our country.

In the first Territorial campaign the three parties represented declared in their platforms for the full measure of Americanism, local self-rule—municipal and county governments—and the eradication of our governmental abuses, and under present conditions the people of this Territory do not elect a single official, not even a constable or a school trustee. It was the prospect of such a future that prompted the Hawaiians to make an active canvass for Home Rule. Despite the task involved in framing a measure to give our Territory local governments, this work was done. The County bill was introduced in the House, finally passed the Senate, and now awaits the signature of the Governor.

One of the most engrossing tasks of this majority set for the members of this Legislature by the changes into which we are moving forward is that of taxation, which has received earnest consideration. In the older States and Territories this subject of taxation has claimed the best thoughts of the brightest men living there. We are compelled to face the elimination from our revenues of the customs and postal receipts, thus creating the necessity for increasing our tax returns by more than a million dollars. The question was an important one and our committees have worked unceasingly to formulate legislation which would yield a just distribution of taxes over all our industries so that the weight should not be felt unduly by any one of the people. No measure satisfactory to all those engaged in framing such laws was drawn can be attributed only to the fact that varied interests necessitated much study of local conditions and a satisfactory basis for the division of the burden has not yet been reached by the Legislature. We feel that in this community the questions of taxation are deemed so important that a special committee should be provided by the Legislature to study the matter, that in a newly organized Territory, where taxes must be doubled, sixty days is not long enough to give to the study of plans for the readjusting of any adequate system of taxation.

Much time was spent in the consideration of temperance legislation, which, failing, had caused deep regret to the best elements of our people. The Governor imputes to us lack of effect to lay broad foundations for the future. A glance at the measures which have taken more than their initial step in either House, and to which we have called his attention will show how much work really has been done.

Will we be called less than human in that we spent our first hours of official life in trying to break down the distinctions in which an oligarchy had entrenched itself—an oligarchy which ignored the conditions contemplated by the Organic Act. We have no aim but to reach the same freedom enjoyed by every man who looks to our starry flag as a token of his liberty.

The conditions confronting the Territory by reason of the reckless policy of filling up the country with a low, irresponsible, uneducated and impetuous class of assisted immigrants, who are signed to be and are imported for the purpose of serving as common laborers at a low wage for agricultural corporations, and who are practically deprived of their liberty and subject to severe discipline until they reach the plantations for which they are destined, a policy which is still running its mad course, merits the serious attention of yourself and Congress in whom alone the powers to regulate such matters are vested.

So much remains to be done that we appeal to you, Mr. President, as the chief executive of our common country, for relief which is denied us here by the one who aspires our characters and imparts our motives. We refer to the chief executive of our Territory. We maintain he has shown and is showing that he is not in harmony with American law, first of local self-rule, second of fair play. The history of every new Territory tells of struggles to reach a fair basis for the future and such a request as ours for more time for needed action is just and should have been granted. It is desired by some to perpetuate that centralization of power in government which existed in these Islands prior to their annexation by the United States. We object to this. We want a government of the people and by the people.

We pray therefore that you will first direct that we be given such time as is allowed by the Organic Act for the purpose of general legislation. We know that it is a matter outside of your real sphere; yet a suggestion from you will be sufficient to accomplish the end; second, if this is not feasible, that you remove from his high office Stanford Balford Dole, Governor of the Territory of

Hawaii, on the grounds that his actions since taking that high trust from you have been such as to lose for him the confidence of the majority of the people of the Territory; that he has not put his best interests at heart; that he has subverted the principles of American government to the service of a class instead of for the good of the whole people; and that he is trying to take from its rightful owners to give to a few, the heritage of the people.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, April 30th, 1901.

The ayes and noes for the adoption of the resolution resulted in a vote of 19-7. A fight to adjourn sine die, or until 10:30 tomorrow morning came up, Beckley submitting that the consent of the other House was needed for a sine die adjournment. The adjournment until 10:30 this morning carried. Everybody took all their belongings with them. Monsarrat handed in the key of his desk to the sergeant-at-arms, having booked his passage on Friday's steamer.

New Charts to Be Made.

The United States government is preparing for some extensive work in Alaska this summer. The cutters Pathfinder, McArthur, Patterson and Gedney will be dispatched there this month, and with the corps assigned to the work will survey all of the important passages among the islands of the Alaskan coast.

The charts of this coast in existence now are based on the old Russian charts, which have from time to time been corrected by reconnaissance surveys made by the coast survey, navy department, revenue cutter, service and the Alaska fish commissioner. The force on the Pathfinder and the McArthur will chart the Akutan and Unimak passages, and the Patterson and the Gedney in the Aleutian Islands. These, with minor passages, constitute what is known as the Fox island passes, which form the important thoroughfares for all shipping to the Cape Nome and Yukon mining regions.

The Patterson and the Gedney parties will work in Cross Sound and Icy Strait, which form the exit for the Alexander Archipelago, through which pass all ships taking the inside route for Alaska. Another party will survey Prince William Sound and will develop especially valuable navigation work in the Valdez arm of the sound. The work, it is expected, will occupy the entire summer.

WORE THEM OUT HERSELF.

There was a time when Mrs. Hayes considered herself to be what she calls "a gone woman." She actually divided her clothes and other personal effects among her children. Thank Goodness—but here is her story, told in her own way: by all odds the best way.

"Three years ago, she says, 'I had dreadful pains across the left side of my stomach and under the shoulder-blades. My left side swelled up fearfully. I was laid up weeks at a time, work being out of the question. While these fits were on I could neither walk, sit, nor stand with comfort.

"I was really ashamed to let the neighbors see me crawling about; so I spent most of my time lying down or leaning against something to ease the dreadful pains.

"I had been a hard-working woman all my life, but now I lost my strength and dreaded to eat anything, knowing the awful suffering I was sure to experience afterwards; as if eating were somehow a crime against the laws of nature. And at night I rolled and tossed about instead of sleeping.

"The doctor said it was indigestion and no doubt he was right, but he was not able to relieve me.

"I considered myself a 'gone woman' and told my husband I was sure I could not last much longer. Indeed, I was so fully persuaded of this, that I actually divided my clothes and personal effects among my children.

"Thank Goodness and Mother Seigel's Syrup I have since worn out most of them myself.

"After a lot of coaxing and argument for I was tired of trying things, and hope had about died away in my heart, I consented to take Seigel's Syrup, although the doctor had advised me not to touch it.

"I was not quite sure of the effect of the first bottle, but my husband insisted on my going on with it. So I did go on with it, and after I had got through half the second bottle there was no doubt of the result. I was much better; I felt it, and others could see it.

"It was hardly short of a miracle, the way Seigel's Syrup brought me round. From a poor, weak, and wretched woman, unable to walk or scarcely to raise my hand to do the smallest piece of work, it gave me back health and strength, restored me to my husband and family, enabled me to go on with my work once more, and, in short, made me as well as ever I was in my life.

"I am now upwards of 60, and have reared a large family. I have lived in the district about 37 years, and am well known here.

"My husband and sons, as well as our grandchildren, work in connection with the coal mines, for which this district is noted. I have told all the neighbors what Seigel's Syrup did for me, and am perfectly willing that my case should be published if you think it may be useful." (Mrs.) Julia Hayes, Mount Keira, Paradise, near Wollongong, N. S. W., October 14th, 1899.

Mr. John Hick, blacksmith, at the same place, writes that he has known Mrs. Hayes all his life, and (in common with many others) knows her statement to be true. He adds that she is respected by everyone.

SIMPLICITY OF SCIENCE.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargons. Medical treatment of the past dealt with 'complex' the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Science is compounded of simple. It is pure vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the best known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of disease begins in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are cured by the prompt and proper use of Sarsaparilla. It purges from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. (There is no substitute for Kickapoo Indian Sarsaparilla. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

VOICELESS TELEGRAPHY.

MAUI, April 27.—Something has been the matter with the wireless telegraph for more than a week. However, repairs have been completed, and the line began working again at 3 p. m. yesterday, the 27th. Last Sunday, the 21st, the friends of the Makawao Polo Club were much disappointed at the non-receipt of the promised message of victory or defeat per wireless telegraph.

Groups of polo, when the Maui players returned from their recent trip and were asked as to the reasons of their defeat, they replied "Ponies pulled," and that tells the whole story, for the utmost efforts of the most expert player are of no avail on a tired team.

Mr. J. M. Dowsett arrived on Maui per Mauna Loa of the 23d. He and Mrs. Dowsett are visiting their relatives in Makawao.

During the afternoon of the 22d, fifteen teachers and their friends attended the monthly meeting of the local chapter of the Makawao schoolhouse. There were teachers present from Spreckelsville, Kula, Kaupakaua, Haiku, Paia and Makawao. The following program was presented:

A selection from Whittier's "Snow-bound." S. R. Dowdle.
"Toni's Song." Miss E. dos Reis.
Dedication Eugene Capellas.
Formal Grammar, W. C. Crook.

The last mentioned subject provoked considerable discussion, one side maintaining that every pupil, to be properly educated, should have a knowledge of grammar, while the opponents declared that the study of grammar, with good literature rendered the study of the technicalities of language unnecessary, especially with children of the common Hawaiian schools, who devote such a brief period of their lives to education.

S. R. Dowdle presided at this meeting and Eugene Capellas was secretary.

The vicinity of Paia plantation mill presents the appearance of a small railroad center since the construction of several additional tracks for the purpose of switching cane cars from the main tracks to those leading into the mill. Beside three large cottages, the plantation people are erecting a very large building to be used as both carpenter and blacksmith shops.

The Kahului Railroad Company has had preliminary surveys made of their new railroad line to Hamakua, the Paia, Maui depot at Paia will be placed between the plantation mill and the reservoir situated makai.

The ladies' Thursday Club held their regular meeting at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Paia, during the afternoon of the 25th.

Edward Wilcox has resigned his position as postmaster of Ulukouia, S. F. P. Rosecrans will probably be his successor.

ONCE A TREE, NOW A TABLE.

Those who remember the big iron-wood tree which formerly stood on the Hackfeld premises, corner of Fort and Queen streets, on the site of the present handsome stone building, which stands as a monument to the foresight of the first Hackfeld, will be pleased to know that the old landmark was not entirely destroyed.

Portions of the tree now form the polished top of a beautiful table, which has just been completed for Mr. H. A. Isenberg, of this city. The table is about six feet in length, of ample width, and the entire top is formed of small pieces of bright and dark woods of this tree, all of which have been inlaid. The polishing of the top was a week's hard work. The pedestal is hand-carved, and the whole affair forms a fine memento of the old landmark which stood for so many years, almost the last tree in the lowly line of the business district, Lucas Brothers were the makers.

A handsome Hawaiian bed of kauwila wood is also being made for Prince David Kawananakoa, and when completed it will be about the finest piece of furniture ever made in the Islands. The four great posts are made in design, and by sections, are made to represent various Hawaiian fruits. The bases of the posts are carved to resemble pineapples. Where the sideboards join the posts, taro roots are carved and on. Festoons of leis, carved and hanging over the sideboards from top to bottom. On each post the coat of arms of Prince David, the tabu sticks, will be prominent in bas-relief. The headboard is a magnificent piece of carving, representing in careful detail, several varieties of the fern leaves found in the Islands. The footboard is a center formed by an oval-shaped crest which contains the words "Kula-Kanuu," and the whole is surmounted by a crown.

Kauwila wood is about the hardest of the native woods, and the heaviest. In ancient days this wood was shaped into the great spears which were used in battle. When shaped down to a point almost as fine as a needle, they were weapons to be feared when thrown by the athletic warriors of old. Sticks of the wood were also used to construct stretchers in which the chiefs could be carried when wounded. Shoulder sticks for carrying bundles at either end, were also fashioned from this wood, together with all implements of war. The wood is so hard that the carvers have difficulty in cutting it, and occasionally its extreme hardness causes it to chip off as if it were stone. Some call the kauwila "Hawaiian mahogany."

Complaints are often made of the inability of Captain Rosehill, the lookout man, to report accurately and early, as "Diamond Head Charlie" used to do, the names of incoming vessels. The reason is that Captain Rosehill has a small and short range telescope, the one formerly used being the property of the man he succeeded. With proper facilities Captain Rosehill is confident that he would not miss any ships at ten-mile distances.

HOME RULERS BALK GOVERNOR.

THE rejection by the Home Rule majority in the Senate of eight of the nominations to office made by Governor Dole, viz: The Superintendent of Public Works, the Treasurer, the Land Commissioner and all five of the members of the Board of Health, is not an ordinary case of the exercise by the majority of its legitimate right of veto. It is simply the final move in a conspiracy, open and avowed, with two main objects in view: First, to prevent any white man from holding office, more especially any white man who had anything to do with securing annexation; and second, to compel the Governor to appoint Home Rulers to the responsible offices of the Government.

The conspiracy dates from the days of the nomination of candidates for the Legislature last October, when the Home Rule executive committee, after Home Rule candidates for the Legislature had been nominated by the convention, sent a private committee to J. O. Carter and E. C. MacFarlane and demanded of them that they should sign a written pledge that, if elected, they would vote to reject all of Governor Dole's nominations to office.

Messrs. Carter and MacFarlane, having indignantly refused to sign the pledge, they were arbitrarily removed from the ticket by the executive committee, without again consulting the nominating convention.

Later, throughout the campaign, the constantly reiterated threat of Home Rule speakers was that if they secured control of the Legislature, all of the Governor's nominations would be rejected, and that the Governor himself would be removed.

During the six weeks' caucus of the Home Rulers prior to the opening of the Legislature, one of the prominent subjects of discussion was who of their men were to secure the offices.

Throughout the session of the Legislature, semi-secret caucuses of the Home Rule party have been held, in which the policy has been reiterated that Hawaiians only should fill these offices, and that all of the Governor's nominations to office should be rejected. Until within a week leaders of the Home Rulers, not only in caucus, but in published interviews, have claimed that not only have they the right to reject all of the Governor's nominations, but that they also have the right to nominate to him those whom they wish selected. Home Rule speakers were prepared and published.

Individual members of the party have approached the Governor and other members of the administration with the proposition to divide the spoils. A formal committee appointed by the Home Rulers waited upon the Governor at his residence with a slate in their pockets, and proposed that they should be allowed to name certain members of the Cabinet and other public officers.

Almost without exception, the names proposed by the Home Rulers have been so absolutely incompetent or disreputable that it was impossible to even consider them for any position.

The fact that the Governor, by making a nomination, thereby stands sponsor for the person nominated and makes himself responsible for his actions, has been and is, entirely ignored by the Home Rulers. Their sole object has been to secure spoils for their party members. The only reason why they have receded from their original intention of rejecting all the nominations, is a final glimmering doubt as to the policy of that action.

No charges have been made, and none can be, against the integrity or ability of the men whose nominations have been rejected. Without reflecting on the other members of the Governor's Cabinet, the three men who have been selected as sacrifices to the demand for spoils are among the ablest in the government service today.

The main reasons for the rejection of McCandless and Lansing are that they were directly instrumental in the overturn of 1893, and that they presided over offices which handle most of the cash and executive work of the Government.

Of all the men in the employ of the Government, J. F. Brown is the one whose place it will be practically impossible to fill. Taking absolutely no part in politics, for the past thirty years he has, under Lunallilo, Kakakua, Liliuokalani, the Provisional Government, the Republic of Hawaii and the Territory of Hawaii, been an able and faithful servant of the public, until he has become a professional land expert, whose simple personal knowledge on the subject of government lands is worth to the public each year double the salary which he receives, even though he did nothing else than furnish such information. He occupies the same position toward the detailed intricacies of the Hawaiian land system that an expert examiner does toward the Patent Office in Washington. Irrespective of his executive ability, his simple knowledge of facts is one which cannot be possibly replaced.

All this, the irresponsible Home Rule leaders, who do not own a dollar's worth of taxable property, ignore, and in their reckless scramble for spoils, the public interests and a lifetime of faithful work are given no more weight than a whiff of the south wind.

The issue is a clear-cut one, of a reckless and irresponsible demand for the filling of offices by irresponsible and reckless men.

The Governor has the moral right and the legal power to ignore this attack upon the executive prerogatives and the public welfare, and the responsible portion of the community will be disappointed if, upon the adjournment of the Legislature, he does not reappoint all of the rejected nominees.

Henderson for the Cable.

Hon. D. B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, in a private letter to a resident of Honolulu, makes the following reference to the charge that he prevented the passage of the Pacific cable bill: "The charge is not true. I am in favor of a cable not only to Honolulu but to the Philippines—an effort to bring us in contact, with the great nations of the Orient."

A HONOLULU MAN.

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, or shortness of sleep? Are your eyelids distended or breath? Evil forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or feet and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you leave any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Gardening!

Following is the list of articles necessary to carry on the work successfully:

1. RUBBER HOSE.
2. SPRINKLER.
3. MOWER.
4. WHEELBARROW.
5. SHEARS.
6. SPADE.
7. HOE.
8. SHOVEL.
9. RAKE.
10. TROWEL.
11. FORK.
12. WATERING CAN.
13. BROOM.
14. FLOWER POTS.

You can get them all at the store of

W. W. Dimond & Co.,
LIMITED.

Importers of.....
CROCKERY,
GLASS AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 53, 55 and 57 King Street,
HONOLULU.

NOTES FROM KAU.

Before the court at Kailua, W. F. Reynolds, a native of England, and resident of Wailuku, on April 9th, was duly naturalized with W. J. Yates, deputy sheriff of South Kona, and M. F. Scott, clerk of the Third Circuit Court, as sponsors.

At the same time and place, William F. Hart, school teacher of Wailuku, received his naturalization papers. W. J. Yates, of South Kona, and George McDougal, of Hookena, being his sponsors.

Refreshing and steady rains have been prevalent in South Kona and Kau for the past two weeks. Cane looks well everywhere, and vegetation goes ahead in all directions.

Cattle look better than they have for two years past, and all that is required to make the district of Kau a lively place is government lands thrown open to settlement under United States homestead laws.

Mr. Schermerhorn, representing J. P. Morgan, paid a flying trip to Kau the past week.

A suspected case of smallpox is quarantined at Waima plantation under charge of Drs. Randow and Wilkinson. The patient is a Porto Rican.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

COMMERCIAL.

The semi-monthly circular of Berrey's Commercial Agency for May 1 has the following data concerning commercial affairs in this district:

There seems to be an unusually good feeling among all lines of trade, without any special or apparent reason. Conditions are undoubtedly better in appearance, and prospective trade was never brighter, and yet even during the week preceding this report there have never been more dull times. Hopefulness acquiesces all classes, and special comment is unnecessary in any particular line. The building impetus is far from quiet, and more buildings are in contemplation, many of the very high class. Two more brick blocks are under contract for speedy completion, one on the Austin property on King street, opposite Wall, Nichols Company, the other on Fort street, opposite Love building. Rumors are running that King street, between Fort and Alakea, is to have more.

Considerable comment is made on the effect of the new Exemption law, recently adopted and now in force. Undoubtedly it will, presently, work hardship among the retail merchants with large lines of outstanding credit, in advance sought to be taken against forcible collection, and some losses may be anticipated. But the effect must be that all future credits, of every kind, will be more cautiously given. In this way, perhaps, good may result to both merchant and customer, and a firmer cash basis for business be established and maintained. Much unfavorable comment is, however, being made at the present time.

The mortgage indebtedness in the Territory has increased over one million dollars since our last report.

AMENDED CHARTERS.

Woodlawn Fruit Company, Limited; Pala Plantation, Haiku Sugar Company, American Sugar Company, Ewa Plantation Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Hawaiian Realty and Maturity Company, Limited; Waipio Limalau, Limited; W. J. England Plumbing Company.

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named, gold basis: American Atlantic Coast, 50 cents per \$100; Pacific Coast, 30 cents per \$100; British sight, 4.91 per £ sterling; sixty days, 4.87 per £ sterling; German, 24 1/2 per mark; Japanese, 50 cents per Jap yen; Chinese, 4 1/2 cents per Mexican dollar.

STOCK SALES FOR APRIL.

Oakala	70	\$ 18 50	\$ 1,285 00
Oakala	25	18 25	456 25
Oakala	5	18 00	90 00
O. R. & L. Co.	1000	103 00	103,000 00
O. R. & L. Co.	20	105 00	2,100 00
People's Ice & Refrigerating Co.	50	90 00	4,500 00
People's Ice & Refrigerating Co.	45	85 00	3,825 00
Ewa	745	28 00	20,860 00
Ewa	50	27 87 1/2	1,393 75
Ewa	46	27 75	1,275 00
Ewa	128	27 50	3,520 00
Olaa, paid up	20	15 37 1/2	307 50
Olaa, paid up	20	15 25	305 00
Olaa, assessable	45	4 75	213 75
Olaa, assessable	40	4 62 1/2	185 00
Olaa, assessable	12	4 50	54 00
McBryde, paid up	130	12 00	1,560 00
McBryde, paid up	12	10 00	120 00
McBryde, assessable	325	8 00	2,600 00
McBryde, assessable	5	7 75	38 75
McBryde, assessable	200	7 50	1,500 00
McBryde, assessable	200	7 00	1,400 00
Pioneer Mill Co.	25	115 00	2,875 00
Wailua	15	117 50	1,762 50
Wailua	55	117 00	6,435 00
Wailua	15	115 75	1,736 25
Wailua	35	116 50	4,077 50
Wailua	10	116 25	1,162 50
Wailua	5	115 75	578 75
Wailua	10	115 50	1,155 00
Wailua	10	115 25	1,152 50
Wailua	55	115 00	6,325 00
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	50	42 00	2,100 00
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	45	41 00	1,845 00
Honolulu	25	172 50	4,312 50
First American Savings Bank	40	100 00	4,000 00
O. R. & L. Co. bonds	2000	104 00	208,000 00
Hawaiian Govt. 5 per cent bonds	3000	100 00	300,000 00
Oahu Sugar Co.	25	157 50	3,937 50
Oahu Sugar Co.	137	156 50	21,340 50
Oahu Sugar Co.	10	156 00	1,560 00
Oahu Sugar Co.	5	153 00	765 00
Oahu Sugar Co.	5	153 50	767 50
Kahuku	30	30 00	900 00
Kahuku	25	28 50	712 50

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends paid during April: Pacific Sugar Company, 5 per cent; Honoum Sugar Company, 3 per cent; O. R. & L. Co., 50 cents.

The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report, \$1,361,497. Recorded instruments have been as follows: Deeds, 113, \$148,688.50; mortgages, 48, \$1,233,255; leases, 24; releases, 29, \$23,718; bills of sale, 3, \$2,618; assignment of mortgages, 7; assignment of leases, 3; powers of attorney, 10; agreements, 5; affidavits, 5.

Mortgages, no rate given, \$138,305; mortgages at 6 per cent, \$1,005,100; mortgages at 7 per cent, \$5,100; mortgages at 8 per cent, \$43,980; mortgages at 9 per cent, \$7,300; mortgages at 10 per cent, \$5,400; mortgages at 12 per cent, \$300. Total, \$1,233,255.

underground. Wm. Mossman, Jr.

61. To amend the title of chapter LXII of the Penal Laws as compiled in A. D. 1897, and sections 887, 888 and 890 of the said Penal Laws, relating to leprosy. Sol. Kawaihewa.

62. To amend section 815 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewald.

63. To amend section 816 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewald.

64. To amend section 817 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewald.

65. To amend section 818 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewald.

66. To amend section 819 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewald.

67. To amend section 820 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewald.

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187. To amend section 940 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewald.

188. To amend section 941 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewald.

189. To amend section 942 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewald.

190. To amend section 943 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewald.

THOUSANDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN MAKE MERRY

over the crest of Punchbowl yesterday morning in dazzling brightness and as it rolled upward into the heavens surely it could not have looked down anywhere in the great orbit upon a more beautiful or a happier scene. Five thousand children in bowler-decked and clad in gay holiday attire marched and danced and sang together in and about the green, shaded Capitol grounds. The little ones of Honolulu's schools were uniquely representative of the city's cosmopolitan population: the gay colors and odd cut of diminutive Oriental costumes worn by tiny Japanese and Chinese tots mingling prettily with the white and daintily colored dresses of the American and Hawaiian children. Nowhere, perhaps, in all the world could the scene have been counterparted in respect to the harmonious intermingling of children of so many nationalities each child clad in its national mode of dress.

It was the children's day. That was what it was meant to be by those who planned it and nothing was spared to make it that which it was—the happiest and most memorable day for five thousand little ones, that they have had for many a day, or that they will experience for a long time to come.

Words fall short of describing the interest and beauty of the scenes of the morning about the Capitol grounds and the Drilled. At about 9 o'clock columns of little ones, marshalled by their teachers began to arrive at the Drilled grounds from all directions each little one decked with flowers and green leis, and dressed in cool white or pretty colors. Each advancing column bore gay silken banners announcing the name of the school and the kindergarten tots won the hearts of all spectators as they toddled in a happy march, holding to the ends of ribbon streamers from a pretty wreath of leaves and flowers borne aloft at the head of the column.

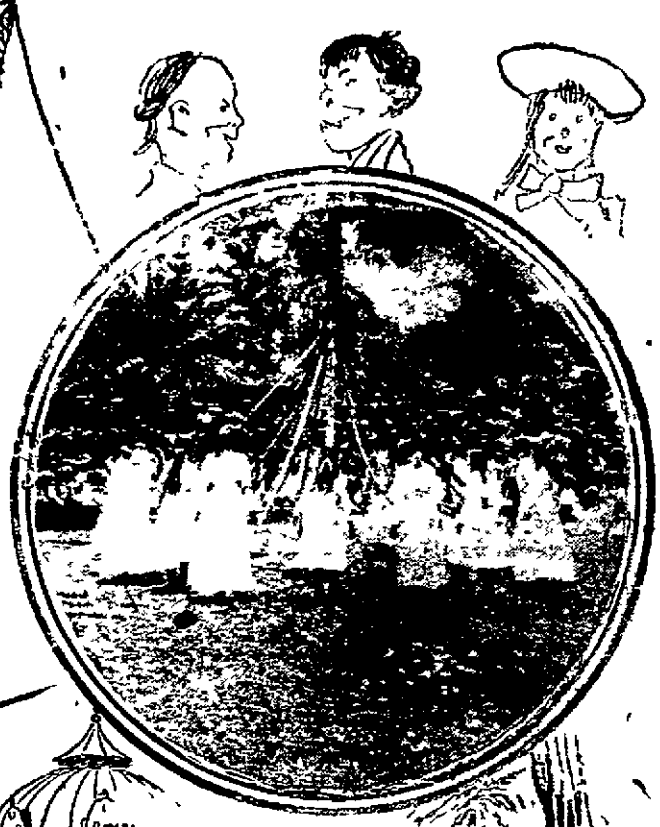
The teachers were obviously proud of their little charges and well they might be, for without exception, the various schools made an excellent showing in the matter of discipline, and their marching would have done credit to larger soldiers. As the various schools, each class with its own colors in flowers, banners and decorations, were marshalled in position on the Drilled grounds, preparatory for the march to the Maypole, the effect was indescribably attractive. There were, early as the possessors of cameras were at work and no better opportunity could have been afforded them for securing interesting results than that had in the passing of this Honolulu children's parade of which few outsiders could show the equal. The Hawaiian children were greatly in the majority but the processions also gave the credit to their kindred of the Japanese and Chinese persuasion and little ones of intermingled parentage. Young America was next in evidence in point of number but irrespective of nationality there was the spirit of Young America all through and when all five thousand joined in the singing of the national hymn there was a spectacle which might furnish food for thought for the contemplative.

The Drilished began headed by the
 Kamehameha Boys' School Band playing
 the rollicking strains of 'I Will
 Weave a Lei' otherwise 'The Steamer
 Day Song'.
 Five thousand children marched be-
 hind and big and of all the varie-
 ties of temperament that are to be
 found in as many 'grown-ups'. The
 irrepressible spirit of mischief cropped
 out here and there the offender being
 sometimes a roguish-eyed native boy
 sometimes a tiny kimoed and an-
 dalled individual who had counted
 on a small suit in loose yellow
 and blue trousers and blouse with a
 braided queue dangling at his small
 heels. Such spirits of mild distur-
 bance kept the teachers busy during the
 march but the lines were kept
 steadily straggled and the march
 in the main untroubled and so awkward
 in the management of the thousands of
 march makers. They marched through
 the Capitol grounds entering at the
 mauka gate marching out at the Rich-
 ard Street gate and back in again at
 the King Street entrance. At the
 places assigned them by signs about
 the circular space reserved for the
 Maopole dance.

[illegible]

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson T H Gibson
Inmate general of schools: Professor
W D Alexander of the Board of Edu-
cation: J K Burkett, of Kaula, W

V. Hall of the K. Johana Art League and Mrs. William Montrose Graham also of the Art League were on the steps and reviewed the procession which reflected so much credit upon the Art League and whose auspices the festival was given.



The Capitol building lanals steps and windows were thronged, and carriages filled the driveways. Applause was generously accorded each school as the columns marched to their places. The banners and kahilis carried were especially beautiful, the latter being made of gorgeous red lehua flowers.

The blue and yellow colors of Punahou College made striking contrast with the girls of the college bore their banner of championship in basketball contests. Lels of maile and clematis of pond hills were the pretty characteristics of the Walkiki School. The Pohukahi School girls were all dressed in white and wore yellow hair ribbons. The pupils of the most prettiest, The High School's special feature was its handsome banner. The Moiliili Primary School bore a banner of the American shield with two eagles, the pupils wearing plumaria leis. St Andrews' Priory was prettily represented by girls who wore white and red flowers and red leis around their hats. F W Damon headed the procession of the pupils of Mills Institute, the Chinese pupils presenting a fine appearance. Kaahunanu School wore maile leis and carnations. The Royal School girls wore white and red leis and carried several hand borne banners. The Normal School pupils wore ribbons of red, white and blue, and wore red and white leis. The tiny pupils of Manoa School received especial applause. They wore yellow and green leis, and carried a banner with white and yellow and gold ribbons. Maunaea School carried a beautiful blue banner with a golden star bearing the name of the school in gilt letters. The May Queen was chosen from Kailani School and the Maypoledancers were all her classmates. Without exception the rest of the schools were deserving of much credit for their showing.

It had been announced that Governor Dale would make an address, but he was indisposed and could not attend. The program after the march was opened with America by the Territorial Band the vast throng joining in the chorus.

Superintendent Atkinson made an address to the children. "Our people," he said, "are the pride of our country. The better the schools the better will be the future people. This festival has been observed in our country for many years but was here, before held it. We will continue to do so now for years and centuries to come. We are all Americans and we are united in a duty that will go on for ages."

Music numbers by the band followed and cheered by songs from various schools the strains of song coming from various parts of the grounds and each school sang.

each school sang "Swallow" by F A P Newcomb, was sung by Kamehameha Schools after which "Welcome My Woods" by Robert Franz was given by the Normal School and grammar grades of the public schools. "Daybreak" by G A

Yeaz, Jr., was next sung by Punahou School pupils, and then came "Sunny Manoa," by the girls from the Kawaiahaeo Seminary. The High School sang "A Forest Ramble," by Franz Abt, and the grammar and primary grades of the public schools rendered "Home, Sweet Home."

Then came the crowning of the May Queen and the beautiful Maypole dance.

The pole was in the center of the circular space reserved for the dance and was gay with green and yellow streamers at the top of it being a cluster of bougainvillea. Just in front of the bandstand under the pretty little pine tree the throne had been erected. The tree was trimmed in wreaths of purple and yellow and the throne was a mass of purple, magenta, and yellow, the chair being overhung with great centers of violets, marigolds and yellow roses.

The twenty girls who danced the Maypole dance, tripped to their places as the band struck up the music, and taking the ends of the gay streamers, began the graceful circling and turning that comprises the pretty dance.

Miss Violet Jones, the May Queen, who had been crowned by the dancers, but a moment before led the dance, with Miss Mary Hull who represented the Queen of Affairs. The dancers executed the figures prettily, their dark tresses flowing loosely and decorated with flowers. They were all pupils of Kaulani School, and their names are as follows: Violet Jones, Mary Hull, Martha Leslie Clara McColgan, Battie Kall Mary Keakala, Elizabeth Keakala, Mary Keakala, Mary Keakala, Adele Kahookoo, Keoloha Ana, Ahia, Leialoha, Daisy Zerbe, Lucia Arilla, Mary Anna Nahia, Annie Tell Helen Laa Anna Fernandes, Elizabeth Ahole.

To Mrs. Mary Wood belongs the credit of drilling the girls for the dance and to Mrs. B. Bucker, for arranging the school songs played under the direction of Professor Berger.

When the dance was finished, Mrs. Annis Mortague Turner sang "Halleluiah" and The Star Spangled Banner, the school joining in the chorus.

This practically ended the program, and in a twinkling a lunch of sandwiches, cake and soda water was being handed about in all parts of the grounds.

Finally, Mrs. Queen was escorted

The pretty May Queen was escorted to her throne and little ones from all directions ran forward with tributes of flowers and leis. Presently there was a throng around the throne, and there came a shower of flowers and the heads of the children by those behind.

The children played games and made merry until late in the afternoon.

Too much praise cannot be given to the managerial ability of the committee in charge of the splendid festival. It could not have been improved upon.

The city improvement committee of the Kiohaha Art League desires to express its thanks to government officials, parents and friends who contributed refreshments, members of the Art League the Government and Kamehaha bands, the schools who took part in the singing, Mrs. Annis Montague Turner, and the scholars who turned out so willingly in the procession, and to all who contributed by their presence and aid to make the first Mayday festival in Honolulu such a complete success.

W W HALL.
For the City Improvement Com
mittee of the Kilohana Art
League.

If ladies who helped Mrs. Crabbe at the Mayday festival have lost any knives, dishes or napkins, and will call on her, they may be able to identify them among articles in her possession. Food left from the festival was given to Mrs. Berger of the Associated Charities.

The artistic success of the arrangements is due largely to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. E. A. P. Newcomb whose suggestions were followed out in nearly all the particulars. Mr. Newcomb formulated the plan by which the five thousand children were marshalled through the grounds and to their places without confusion, and he also designed all the banners, which added so much to the gayety of appearance and the artistic beauty of the procession.

The splendid managerial ability of Mrs. William Montross Graham is well known and appreciated as evidenced by the success of the Mardi Gras ball, of which she was practically the manager and to her may be ascribed the credit of many other successful affairs. When she was called upon to take charge of the Mayday festival she was equal to the occasion as usual, and her patience and interest in the plans and to her ability in the difficult task of superintending is due special credit in yesterday's splendid program.

May Day at Ewa.

The people of Ewa plantation had a May Day to themselves at "D. T. D. Beach," a new watering place on one of the sugar transit narrow-gauge lines that cross the big estate. School teachers and children and people from the mill, headed by the manager, added to the number of 152 spent a pleasant day together feasting and bathing.

LILUAE, Kauai, April 30—A most enjoyable dance was given last week by the young men of Liluae at the court house. At 8 o'clock the guests were received and cordially welcomed by the young men and very shortly the dancing commenced. Mr. Digby Slogget, the master of ceremonies, distinguished himself as usual by his excellent floor management. Music was furnished by the Hawaiian boys with their strangled instruments. Light refreshments were served during the evening, and when the breaking-up hour arrived all expressed their hearty appreciation of the young men's entertainment. The culmination of such a delightful entertainment. The Liluae gallants are evidently determined that the getting up of dances shall not be left entirely to the young ladies.

Last Saturday evening a very delightful musicale was given by Mr. M. F. Prosser. The evening's entertainment commenced with a pianoforte solo beautifully rendered by Mrs. Linderman, who responded to an enthusiastic encore with another charming selection, accompanied by her husband, who played a violin obligato so artistically that the music-loving ears of the audience were enraptured. Another great treat was a couple of vocal solos by Mr. Brash, whose beautiful voice thrilled all hearts. Mr. Linderman who is most unparing in his efforts to please, also charmed the audience with his fine baritone voice in a number of selections. Mr. W. D. Alexander delighted the company as usual with a couple of solos. After a two hours' rare musical treat, the room was cleared and dancing was the order of the evening the music being furnished by Mrs. Linderman and Mr. de Lacey, who is renowned for his fine rendering of dance music. A dainty collation was handed round and the party then up, all having spent a most delightful evening and being one in their opinion that Mr. Prosser excels in the capacity of host.

Miss Reynolds will speak to college women on Young Women's Christian Association work in colleges, at the residence of Mrs W F Frear today at 4 o'clock. All women formerly connected with colleges are invited.

NEW IDEA IN "HELP"

Recent events in connection with the importation of Porto Ricans into these Islands suggest, in the minds of several people on Oahu, at least, a solution of the servant problem.

Many of the younger girls who have arrived here at different times with the various lots of Porto Ricans are now in comfortable homes in the neighborhood of the plantations, getting wages that they would not be likely to get working in the cane fields for a long time to come.

At Waiialua, where a considerable number of immigrants went to toil in the fields, there are several private families who have secured young girls, some of them whose parents are now living and who are in need of a good home, as nurses and cooks and housemaids. They are reported to be good

workers, clean and tidy in their habits, and anxious to please.

Their greatest difficulty, at first, the matter of language. But they see to learn more readily than the Chinese or Japanese, and are more willing to adapt themselves to the customs of modern civilization than are the Orientals.

A Honolulu family received the other day a letter from a family in Wailua on this subject. Both families, having hundreds of others in this city, have had great trouble with their "help." The Wailua people advised the Honolulu family to hire a young Porto Rican girl to do the house work, saying that they, in Wailua, had been fortunate enough to get the services of such an efficient helper. The girl, who is an orphan, is acting as a nurse at a household, and was rapidly picking up English.

Many of the Porto Rican families coming here are as poor as it is possible for people to be, and, almost, and parents are only too glad to let their children go to work for private families. It follows that the work is great deal lighter and more agreeable than that on a plantation.

The family writing from Wailuku states that when the girl first came in their service came to learn and was in a place full of rags and uncleanness. After her long voyage at sea, a tiresome overland journey. She was sick, too, and had little inclination to work. Kindness, however, and a beneficial application of soap and water worked a marvellous transformation, and now the Wailuku people would not part with their "hired girl" for a good deal.

BEWARE OF A COUGH

A cough is not a disease, but symptom. Consumption and bronchitis which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough and properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, N. Y. T.

Kibei plantation is putting in a second pump.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 30
I-I, stmr. Mauna Loa, from San Francisco with general merchandise to Honolulu and Maui ports.
Am schr. Robert Searles, Piltz, from Newcastle.
Ger bk. Tallus, Nielsen 155 days from Hamburg.

Wednesday, May 1

Am bk. Edward May, Hanson 18 days from San Francisco with general merchandise to Honolulu and Maui ports.
Am schr. Aloha, Fry 18 days from San Francisco with general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Am bk. Palmyra, Keller, 68 days from Newcastle, with coal.
Br bk. Woolahra, Thompson, 33 days from Newcastle with 850 tons of coal to Alexander & Baldwin and 537 tons of coal to Eureka, in transit.
W. stmr. Maui, Sachse, from Hawaii.
I-I, stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kaula.
I-I, stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula.

Thursday, May 2

O. & O. S. S. Doric, from San Francisco.
Am. schr. Philippine, Larsen, 24 days from Port Gamble.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 30
W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.
Br bk. Antiope, Murray, for Lady Smith.

Am. bk. Elie Bonanza, Bergman, for the Sound.
Am. bk. Diamond Head, Peterson, for San Francisco, with sugar.
Am. schr. Kailua, Helquist, for Ele-ele.
I-I, stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula.

W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai.
I-I, stmr. Hanalei, Pedersen, for Kaula.

Wednesday, May 1

Am sp. Florence, Ryder, for Tacoma in ballast.
I-I, stmr. Iwalani, Greene, for Honolulu and Kukuhae.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for windward Oahu ports.

Thursday, May 2

Am. sp. Henry Villard, Quick, for San Francisco.
Am. bk. Planter, Chase, for San Francisco.
O. & O. S. S. Doric, for the Orient.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Wilder's steamer Kinau sailed for Hilo and way ports yesterday with the following passengers: Miss Mary Brooks, Miss Richard, Mrs. J. J. Carretero, M. D. Monsarrat, Mrs. J. Ray Brille, Mrs. F. Johnson, T. E. Hobbs, W. Booth, Mrs. E. M. Loebenstein, Mrs. S. E. Redway and daughter, T. R. Keyworth, Dr. Haesel, Miss Morse, A. C. Gehr, H. R. Gehr, Mrs. E. S. Gill, A. E. Smith, R. H. Long, R. E. Starr, Sheriff Andrews, W. A. Wall and wife, N. A. Eager, F. A. Schmidt, Dr. Moragner, F. E. Lycurgus, J. H. Scherholz, W. G. Goss, C. E. Meller, R. L. Randolph, W. Vawter, Mrs. A. Clarke, Dr. Raymond Capt. H. E. Soule, John Maud, J. H. Lichtig, C. T. Michaels, H. S. Harkness and F. J. Polley.

The steamer Mauna Loa Captain Elmore, arrived yesterday from Kona and Maui ports. She brought the following cargo: 9,066 bags of sugar, 19 bags of coffee, 353 bags of taro, 23 bunches of bananas, 31 kegs of butter, 30 bags of awa, 5 bundles of hides, 6 pigs, 30 head of cattle and 320 packages of sundries. The following passengers arrived on the Mauna Loa: C. B. Hale and wife, Miss E. D. Greig, Miss E. P. Chamberlain, Col. Norris, C. F. Scherhorn, C. Doyle, C. On Tal, A. Seale, Judge G. Clark, F. J. Behie, Lee Hoy, Mrs. E. Barclay, Miss M. Nathaniel, J. Morse and wife, Mrs. K. Kaikowahua, Mrs. K. Kapa, Mrs. K. Kealohapaula, W. A. Wall, Rev. W. M. Kincaid, J. Hennessy, Mrs. A. Lemon, Mrs. G. Dunn and son, A. A. Benson, W. H. Crozier and seventy-four on deck.

Going to the Coast

On Saturday the Oceanic steamship Mariposa is due to arrive from San Francisco. She will sail for the Coast Tuesday. The following is a list of those who have engaged passage on the local boat: Mrs. R. K. Haskill and child Mrs. Berghtrink D. T. Davies, T. C. Lindsey, J. P. McCay, J. J. Dunne, Mrs. W. L. Howard, H. M. Mott-Smith, wife and children, S. Parker, Mrs. A. Robinson, Mrs. M. Shughnessy, Mrs. J. W. C. Abel, wife and child, H. W. Lombard, A. H. Wagner, E. H. Boyan, H. Trail, J. E. Lincoise, Sheldon Mantle, W. J. Hayes, J. M. Fleming, William Douglas, J. A. Mand, Mrs. Hammen, Mrs. McKay, R. A. McCord, T. P. McLaughlin, A. E. Baker, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kruger, three children and nurse, E. A. Keithley and wife, C. B. Henderson and wife, J. E. Austin and wife, F. S. Washburn, F. Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Richards, Miss

TAHITI SUGAR COMPANY.

Old Firm Takes On New Form as an Incorporated Concern.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Articles of Incorporation were filed yesterday of the Tahiti Commercial and Sugar Company. This corporation was formed to continue on a broader basis the business now and for many years conducted in Tahiti by Kennedy & Fritch. In the incorporation Mr. Fritch retains and Mr. Kennedy continues his interest. The capital stock is \$200,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$100. The shareholders are G. L. Kennedy, James Tyson, James Ralph, J. George, U. Hind, George Fritch, J. Baumgartner and John A. Reed. Fifty hundred shares have been issued and the remaining 150 have been placed in the treasury to meet the demands of the future development of the business. Mr. Kennedy leaves on the Australia Sunday next for his island home and will be the managing director of the corporation's business there.

Governor Dole is not ready to announce the names of those who are to succeed to the offices made vacant by the action of the Senate.

A baseball team is to be organized by the employees of the Department of the Interior, to play against the recently organized team of police officers.

No appointments to the vacant offices have yet been made.

VIEWS OF AGUINALDO

NEW YORK, April 21.—A cable to the Sun from Manila says: The Sun correspondent had an interview with Aguinaldo. He was greeted cordially by the ex-rebel leader, who was in excellent spirits. Aguinaldo is still non-committal, fearing that if he talks on the situation he will be misrepresented and his position thus jeopardized. He said: "I will make no definite statements on public or private questions until I am familiar with the situation. I am learning English and studying American government."

When asked if he desired to visit the United States, Aguinaldo replied: "Yes, greatly, but I am at the disposition of the authorities." The correspondent then asked him for his opinion of the scheme looking for the purchase of the church estates by the Government, and their sale to the natives. Aguinaldo said he thought such a scheme would be satisfactory, but he added that he was not familiar with the proposal. He said he generally indorsed the acts of the Philippine commission, which he had followed interruptedly in the newspapers for the last half year. He has been secluded in the mountains, however, and therefore was not very well informed on current events.

The correspondent presented to him a photograph of his son Miguel which was taken the day after the child was captured near San Fabian. Aguinaldo thanked the correspondent warmly and said it had been reported the boy was dead. He added, jokingly, "Whatever else I am accused of, I am not responsible for rumors that were circulated while I was in the field."

At this point Colonel Mallory and Lieutenant-Colonel Fieberger, professor at West Point, entered and took part in the conversation. Aguinaldo dropped his reserve and became reminiscent. He said: "I was often very close to the Americans. I expected to make my greatest stand at Calumpit. When I abandoned Tarlac I commanded 1,500 riflemen. I anticipated General Wheaton's landing at San Fabian. I planned to retreat to Nueva Vizcaya, but was frustrated by brave General Lawton. I slipped through the cordon with 250 men only four hours before the landing party came ashore."

In response to a question concerning his opinion of the American troops, he said: "How terrible are the Americans. They are splendid and ferocious fighters. I no sooner built arsenals and barracks than they destroyed them. Colonel March chased me in a most lively fashion for two months in the western mountains until I worked eastward with thirty horses and eighty men. I crossed to Cagayan, and lived on the coast coast for eight months. My outposts often saw the Americans, but I did not participate in a single engagement, though I once commanded 40,000 riflemen. The watatunness of the army and navy practically destroyed filibustering in Luzon."

"I do not desire to discuss insular politics. I am undecided as to my future plans. I believe that the Federals will be strong agents in the pacification of the archipelago." Aguinaldo still remains the leader. He dominates the peaceful Filipinos as he did the warlike ones. He argued seriously for several days with Judge Arellano and General Trias as to whether he would take the oath of allegiance or be deported to Guam, but since he has taken the oath he accepts American rule unconditionally and asks guidance with seeming childlike faith. It is possible, however, that he is indulging in deeper thoughts than those to which he gives expression, but those who have been his constant companions since his capture say that he is sincere.

MANILA, April 22.—A reporter visited Emilio Aguinaldo this afternoon at 56 Solano street, where he was removed from the Malacanang Palace, and found him in a large room upstairs, furnished with a table, typewriter machine, four settees and twenty chairs. His wife, who was entertaining a number of Filipino women friends sat at one end of the room while Aguinaldo smoked a cigar and chatted with Benito Legard, one of the composite corner. Others present were Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Mallory of the Forty-first Volunteer Infantry, who has charge of Aguinaldo, Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg of the Third Artillery, and Mr. Fisher General MacArthur's private secretary. Aguinaldo, whose bearing was courteous and dignified was dressed in white, looked well and altogether, made an excellent impression. Legard, who but recently returned from the United States, talked of the trip and Aguinaldo, who seemed greatly interested, asked numerous questions. He inquired particularly as to what President McKinley said, and seemed anxious to know what was thought of him in the United States.

He was rather reluctant to talk for publication and considered every question carefully before answering. He declared that he was doing all he could to assist in the pacification of the Philippines and expressed himself as surprised at what the Americans had accomplished. When he was first captured he went on to say he was greatly astonished to find that a majority of the Filipinos entertained the opinion that American sovereignty was preferable to independence but now he was inclined to accept that view.

He explained that in the dissolution of the insurgent forces and the declaration of guerrilla warfare the chiefs had operated to all intents and purposes independent. They recognized him as commander in chief, sending him reports occasionally, and he issued some orders but for the last seven months communication had been difficult and he had had little connection with the operations.

"I am now urging in the strongest manner," said Aguinaldo, "that the insurgents should surrender and accept allegiance to the United States." He expressed the opinion that Tink, Lush, Malvar and other representatives of the rebels will surrender as soon as they are able to understand the nature of the offer offered them. He said he has a feeling that when the work of pacification was complete and conditions were settled the prisoners in Guam would be released.

After referring in grateful terms to the courteous treatment accorded him by the military authorities, he declared his conviction that the civil government which would follow pacification would realize the highest hopes of the Filipino people.

In concluding the interview, he observed:

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BIG GRIST OF WORLD'S SPORT

St. Louis 11, Chicago 9.
Pittsburg 5, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 12, Chicago 5.
Cincinnati 10, Chicago 9.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 3.
Pittsburg 4, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 10, Pittsburg 4.
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 3.
Shamrock 11, has been launched.
The Constitution will be launched on May 6th.

The City and Suburban handicap of 2,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds, was won by Australian Star, from a field of fifteen horses. Amurath was second and Alverest third.

The Abbott and Crescens are matched for a \$12,000 purse, to be raced for at Brighton Beach early in August. David Nagle, the well known English turfman, has purchased a twelve-acre place in San Diego, owned by W. O. Bowen.

The Great Metropolitan stakes run at Epsom, England, was won by Evarit, with Johnny Reiff in the saddle. The Great Surrey handicap of \$2,500, was won by Billy Smith, the American pugilist who was knocked out by Jack Roberts of England, died from injuries sustained in the fight.

Casper Leon won from Jack Madden on a foul.

The Gardner-McGovern fight was to have taken place last Tuesday in San Francisco.

Jeffries and Rubin will fight for the heavyweight championship of the world in San Francisco, in July or August.

Jack Roberts, of England, knocked out Billy Smith, the American, in eight rounds. The fight was for the nine-stone championship of England. Smith was taken from the ring unconscious and may die.

Benny Yanger, the "Titan Flasher," of Chicago, fought a twenty-round draw with Johnny Ritchey, of St. Louis.

Over one hundred thousand people witnessed the final for the English Association football cup. The contestants were Sheffield United and Tottenham Hotspurs. The latter is a London club, and it is twenty years since a London club figured in the final. Six thousand provincials came to London to witness the game. The result was a draw, two all.

The Chicago League team of the Illinois Bowling Association established a new world's record, with an average of 993 for three games.

The football coaching at Stanford next fall will be done by Dr. Alfred Spalding, George McMillan and Stewart W. Cotton.

"Major" Taylor, the American short distance cyclist, defeated a big field of European cracks in France.

The international shooting match will take place in London in July. The Americans will shoot against English, Scotch and Irish teams.

Spencer Gollan, the New Zealand amateur, and Tom Sullivan and Geo. Towns, English professionals, scuffled 104 miles, from Oxford to Putney, on the Thames, in 13 hours 55 minutes, thus breaking the Bulgarian wrestler, easily defeated Charles Wittmer, of Cincinnati.

A six-day heel-and-toe contest for the championship of the world, commenced in Indianapolis on the 6th instant.

California defeated Stanford in the inter-collegiate tennis meet by a score of 3-0.

Harry Vardon was defeated in London, by J. Taylor, the open golf champion.

Burton Downing at San Jose, broke the world's one-half mile amateur record of 59 2-5. He rode in 53 seconds flat.

In a relay race between Berkeley and Oakland high schools, the latter covered the mile in 3 minutes 22 seconds, breaking the State academic record by 2-5 seconds.

After the regular trials in the inter-collegiate hammer throwing, Plaw threw for a record from a nine-foot circle and tossed the sixteen-pound ball 171 feet 2 inches, which is a world's record.

Cooley, of Oakland, and Powell, of Berkeley, cleared the bar at 5 feet 10 1/2 inches and increased by one inch the inter-collegiate running high jump record.

Plaw California's hammer thrower, put the shot 42 feet 7 1/2 inches, increasing the inter-collegiate record by 1 foot 1 inch.

Service of California ran the mile in 4-45 reducing the inter-collegiate record by three-fifths of a second.

Zachokke Stanford's new distance walker lowered the inter-collegiate record for the mile walk to 7 minutes 9 4-5 seconds a reduction of 15 3-5 seconds.

In the Berkeley Stanford contest, Cadogan ran the 100 yards in 10 seconds clipping one fifth of a second off the inter-collegiate record. He also ran the 220 yards in 22 3-5 seconds, lowering the inter-collegiate record by three-fifths of a second.

The University of California defeated Stanford in the annual games by 85 to 32. By so doing Berkeley won the athletic championship for the ninth consecutive time. Stanford's score was the poorest in the history of these contests.

The international chess games ended in a draw. England and America each scored five points.

Tom O'Rourke says he is prepared to offer a purse larger than the one of \$100 hung up by the San Francisco Athletic Club for the Jeffries-Rubin fight and that he will guarantee to pull the fight off in the vicinity of Greater New York.

Building operations during the coming summer are likely to be extensive.

THE MAIL CONTRACT

(Special Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Trouble has arisen in the Pacific mail service from New Zealand to this country through the laws of that country being in conflict with the American contract. Honolulu being one of the stopping places between San Francisco and New Zealand makes the situation still more complicated. This has been brought out through the discussion by the Postmaster General of New Zealand in his report, a copy of which has been received here by Postmaster-General Smith. The Postmaster-General of New Zealand says:

"A question especially important from the point of view of international relations—namely, the renewal of the contract of the San Francisco mail service—is still forming the subject of steady negotiations, the issue of which cannot be foreseen owing to the nature of the difficulties to be coped with. For the time being the Pacific mail service is secured by the Union Steamship Company, which performs it with admirable regularity."

"The House of Representatives (New Zealand) has empowered the Government to extend for one year the contract with that company which expired on the 31st of March, 1900. It also empowered the same to enter into negotiations with a steamship company for a sixteen or a seventeen days' service once every four weeks, and also alternate services once every two weeks and once every three weeks. The conditions of the new service are as follows: Vessels of not less than 4,000 tons shall be employed between Auckland and San Francisco; the contract must be made for a period of five or seven years from the 1st of April, 1901; one British-owned steamer, at least, shall be employed in either service."

"The negotiations failed until now, owing to the third condition mentioned above. The position is further complicated by the fact that Honolulu has become a part of the United States since the incorporation of the Sandwich Islands into the United States territory. The American maritime laws prohibit the conveyance of passengers and cargo between ports of the United States except in vessels owned or registered in the United States. The service between San Francisco and Honolulu can consequently be secured by American vessels only. The Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco, which is associated with the Union Steamship Company of San Francisco and of New Zealand in carrying out the San Francisco service, in securing a ten years' contract from the United States Government for a service between San Francisco and Australia, had thus to undertake to perform it exclusively by vessels registered in the United States. This condition is in contradiction to the decision of the House of Representatives of New Zealand, which enacts that at least one British vessel should be employed."

"The offer of the Oceanic Steamship Company to perform a sixteen-seventeen days' service between Auckland and San Francisco and twenty days between Sydney and San Francisco, every three weeks each way, for a payment of \$23,000 per annum, from the Australian colonies, cannot be accepted by the Government of New Zealand, as the three new steamers of 6,000 tons, built especially for the above-mentioned service, are registered in the United States. The whole matter will be submitted anew to the House of Representatives of New Zealand, which will have to decide whether, in spite of the existing difficulties, the British flag shall or shall not continue to be hoisted on the steamers carrying the mails between Australia and the United States of America."

J. HARRY DAVIS.

CONDENSED NEWS.

San Diego has voted \$30,000 water bonds. Dr. Stubbs, the English historian, is dead.

British exports are showing a big decline.

China is preparing for a League of the Cross celebration.

A huge store trust is said to have been completed in St. Louis.

The London coal miners are protesting against the export tax.

The loss by recent floods at Pittsburg is estimated at \$2,000,000.

Cold weather has greatly damaged the cotton crops in Georgia.

The rival oil companies fight at Bakersfield is still in progress.

The new bridge over the East river is rapidly near completion.

Heavy loss of life at Cape Nome caused by a blizzard is reported.

An unknown man in a boat was swept over Niagara Falls last week.

It is said that American exporters may gain by England's new law.

The Boers captured a train near Montevideo on April 18.

Little damage was done to the Buffalo Exposition by the recent storms.

It is reported that great coal deposits have been discovered in Iceland.

A new and definite survey is to be made of the Canadian boundary.

The smallpox epidemic is reported among the Port Townsend Indians.

It is reported that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have separated.

General De Wet has few followers.

A combine is being organized in Chicago to check H.H.'s railroad schemes.

A new and rich gold strike is reported on El Dorado creek, British Columbia.

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Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the largest month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price.....50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt.....10c By mail add 5c extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS

—50c. Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cret. Wears better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary.....50c Postage prepaid.

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—60c.

Stylish, summer shirts in the newest styles; never have been sold for less than a dollar. To be worn with white collar. With one pair detached link cuffs.....60c Two by mail at any address for \$1.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND

DDRAWERS—35c. Made to retail to the summer trade at a garment. Could not be had in New York at this money. Three pieces sent, postage paid, for.....\$1

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.

The latest caprices in Ties, Bows, Imperials, Derbies, Four in Hands, etc.....25c Postage paid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
HONOLULU, H. I.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 22, No. 837—Palolo Land & Imp. Co. to Mary D. Vivas; lots 4 and 5 and part of lot 3, block 122, Palolo valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$125.

No. 837—G. H. Pahle to M. Fernandez; kul. 600 (1 road, 8 perches), Koloa, Kauai. Consideration \$50.

No. 838—Pihlhi to F. Lalaloa, interest in hui land of Waikeae, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 838—K. Hanuwa to L. K. Kanakooluna; piece of land, Nihoa, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 838—M. A. Pa and husband to Joe Decortie, piece land (2 acres), portion of R. P. 322 (5 acres), Kaaaula, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$85.

No. 838—M. Makau et al. to P. K. Kolohe; six shares in hui land of Ulumalu, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$20.

No. 838—M. Hapuku to M. E. Coney; ap. 1 (2 roads and 25 perches) of R. P. 7611, kul. 321, Niumalu, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$300.

No. 839—M. Hamawae to W. K. Keoho, interest in R. P. 3037, Kipahulu, Hana, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No. 839—I. Teata to J. Wright, piece of land (2 acres), Kailua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 839—B. F. Beardsmore to M. Bailey, lot 57 (15 acres square feet), Pawaia tract, Punahou, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$3,900.

April 23, No. 839—T. B. Bishop to E. H. Austin et al. one piece of land (1,875 square feet), Pamao, between Nuuhanu and Kapiolani, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$542.

No. 839—Ahoi and wife to H. L. Holstein; portion of R. P. 2511 (5 1/2 acres), Makanae, Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 839—H. L. Holstein to Ahoi; portion of R. P. 2511 (5 1/2 acres), Makanae, Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 839—T. B. Bishop to C. S. Deaky, tr.; portion of lot 1279 (14,430 square feet), west corner of Front and Piolo streets, Hilo, Hawaii. Ex. D.

No. 839—C. S. Deaky and wife to T. B. Bishop; 2, portion of kul. 1279 (5,320 square feet); 2, portion of kul. 1279 (8,065 square feet), Front and Piolo streets, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 839—W. R. Castle and wife to D. K. Maipaka; R. P. 1317, kul. 2591 (4.34 acres), Hanalei, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$400.

No. 839—W. C. Achi and wife to J. B. Balte; lot 24 (5,000 square feet), block 2, Makanae, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 839—T. B. Bishop to C. S. Deaky, tr.; 14 (12,225 square feet), block 9, College Hill tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,700.

No. 839—M. I. Rainha to Jno. Mendonca; one-half of lot 23 (2,500 square feet), block 15, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$720.

A Hill special train recently broke the record by going from St. Paul to Seattle in five hours at the rate of eighty-four miles to the hour.

The Reichstag has passed the copyright bill which gives German authors rights on dramatic and musical productions from thirty to fifty years.

A letter has been received at Washington from A. L. Lawshe, auditor of the Philippines, in which no mention is made of the alleged postal frauds.

Blanche Bates, the actress, pushed a "masher" away from her on the street in New York with such vigor that she was thrown upon the slippery pavement.

A judgment note for a large sum was recently discovered in an old Bible in New York, where it had been lost for years.

King Edward has presented White Lodge, one of the most desirable of the royal residences, to Mrs. Hartman, an American woman.

The Russian students have submitted a resolution looking to peace. The appointment of Yanoffsky as Minister of Education is regarded as a wise movement and will probably placate the turbulent youths.

The Wichita, Kas., Indians are greatly excited and incensed over the killing of one of their number by cowboys. The Indian was shot by the cowboys for skinning a cow while still alive, the cow having dropped from exhaustion.

The Oklahoma fair express was held up and looted by three men last week. They are supposed to have made a big haul.

The famous hotel and bath house of the Reno, Nev., mining days were burned down last week. They will be rebuilt.